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KORIONOV DISCUSSES SALT DEBATES, TEST BAN AGREEMENT, NICARAGUA

LD061225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] In our time the reader interested in international politics sometimes meets with complex, frequently contradictory problems. But however multifaceted the events reported by the newspapers, radio or television, as before, the basis of the vast majority of these events is the struggle of the Soviet Union and all progressive peace-loving forces for a lasting peace, for the strengthening of political detente and its supplementation with military detente, and for democracy and social progress.

Following the True Road

In less than a month the peoples will mark the 40th anniversary of the unleashing of World War II by German fascism. This evil deed was no accidental episode in imperialist policy. Responsibility for it is borne not only by the fascist ringleaders but by all the forces of international imperialism, which counted on using Hitlerism to extinguish the torch of socialism kindled by Great October, to destroy the world's first socialist state and to suppress the communist, workers and national liberation movement.

The outcome of these sinister designs is well known. Our victory in the war confirmed that international imperialism does not have the potential to crush the new social system. The course of events in the subsequent decades has shown that forces emerged from the flames of the antifascist struggle capable of successfully barring the path of the instigators of new military adventurers, including such dangerous ones as the imperialist atom-mongers. And Europe has now been living in peace for more than 34 years.

The socialist community countries are purposefully and consistently adopting new measures to make the detente process consistent, more dynamic and deeper.

Today the newspapers report that friendly meetings took place in the Crimea 4 August between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Commmittee. Earlier L.I. Brezhnev had a meeting with N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president. In the course of the meetings it was noted that the most pressing international task is the transition to real disarmament and the complete elimination of the threat of world war, and that our countries, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, intend to step up efforts in all directions of cooperation, including the expansion of confidence-building measures and backing up political detente with military detente.

The path leading to lasting peace demands great efforts and patience. The forces of imperialism, hand in hand with the Beijing hegemonists, are trying to reverse the development of international detente. But these efforts are not achieving their goal.

Today peace-loving forces are marking the 16th anniversary of the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed by the USSR, the United States and Britain 5 August 1963. The years since then have revealed the treaty's effectiveness. More than 100 states have now ratified it with their signatures.

The Moscow treaty was one of the first steps in man's ascent toward the desired goal--curbing the arms race. A step has now been taken along that path which opens up favorable new prospects before mankind--the Soviet-American SALT II treaty has been signed.

However, as the Washington POST notes, in the United States the "agreement's critics are far from showing the white flag. They stubbornly and persistently continue on their course." The U.S. Senate committees which have been discussing the treaty in recent weeks have been the arena of a bitter struggle between those who hold responsible positions and politicians of another orientation. The course of the discussions has shown that the treaty's opponents have been unable to find a single serious argument against ratifying the treaty. They only assert one thing: the United States must arm, arm and arm itself, although it is clear to sensible Americans that genuine security for their country cannot be insured by means of the arms race.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger was among those who spoke in the Senate committees this week. The speaker did not strike the Americans' imagination: His speech was full of irksome fantasies on "Soviet expansionism" and the "Soviet threat." Kissinger did not come out directly against ratifying the treaty. It is based on the well-known Vladivostok accord which he took part in drafting. Nonetheless, he does not like the treaty, and is now putting forward various "conditions" for the ratification. Among them are not only the same old importunate appeal for a further buildup in U.S. military might, but even questions which have nothing at all to do with the treaty, some kind of "linkage" between SALT II and... "Soviet behavior." A well worn disk!

As certain American press organs note, the positions of the supporters of SALT II are gradually strengthening. The Americans' inherent commonsense tells them that this treaty is in accordance with U.S. national interests just as much as with the Soviet Union's interests.

In the past week two reports were made in the Geneva Disarmament Committee which were greeted with satisfaction by the international public. The USSR and U.S. delegations, following agreement at the Vienna Soviet-American summit meeting, agreed to step up their efforts in the bilateral talks on banning chemical weapons. At the same time it became known that at the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in all media and the protocol to it governing nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes a significant degree of agreement has already been reached.

Many obstructions have been erected by militarist forces in the path of the disarmament problem's solution. But as life testifies, with good will on all sides these obstructions can be cleared. The Soviet Union is filled with such resolutions.

Two Systems--Two Perspectives

Very keen interest has been aroused in the world by the publication of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." The resolution is being widely discussed by the public in the socialist community countries. "A detailed program for a new economic upsurge"--that assessment, given by Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO, is typical of press commentaries in the socialist countries.

Communist and other progressive press organs in Western countries assess this document as new confirmation of the might and continuing growth of the USSR's national economy.

The Soviet economy has demonstrated its dynamism by more than doubling the country's national income in the last three 5-year plans and leading the world in the production of a series of decisive types of products, Paris' L'HUMANITE writes, for instance. The aim of the resolution and the measures it envisages, the newspaper notes, is to bring the structure of the leadership and management of the USSR's national economy into line with the increased scale of capital investments and production and with economic relationships which have grown more complex. London's MORNING STAR comes to the conclusion that the implementation of the measures provided for by the resolution will lead to greater satisfaction of Soviet consumers' demand.

Bourgeois press organs are showing considerable interest in the document. Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER states: "The new resolution will bring success to the Soviet economy." The KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER remarks: "The Soviet Union will increase labor productivity with the help of the new economic system reforms."

The West's great interest in the favorable new prospects which the implementation of the outlined measures offers the Soviet economy is no mere accident. The fact is that while the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are overcoming the difficulties and complexities which are inevitable when building a new society and are marching confidently along the path of economic upsurge, the storm clouds of new economic and socio-political upheavals gather and thicken above the capitalist states.

The bourgeois press uses a variety of ruses to avoid employing the frightening word "crisis." But the situation deteriorates, admissions of near panic dimensions appear in the press, above all the American press. Here are some of them.

"The United States is sinking into a 1979-1980 depression" (U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT); "the American economy is beset on all sides by the related problems of inflation, recession and shortage of energy resources. The increase in prices is still in double figures. A high-ranking official has said: 'This damn economy is cracking at the seams'" (TIME magazine); "the Carter administration is convinced that the economy is now in a worse situation than was expected only a month or two ago" (BUSINESS WEEK); "the country has entered a phase of recession as a result of which unemployment may increase by 1 million and even more..." (NEWSWEEK).

Statistics show that there was a decline in U.S. industrial production in the spring and summer months. As for the immediate future, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT painted it very black. It estimated that by the end of 1979 unemployment would rise from 5.8 percent to 7 percent. In the fall and winter, in connection with the high cost of domestic heating, there will be a further reduction in retail trade and the level of industrial production will fall. The weekly reckons that the crisis will peak somewhere around January-March 1980 when unemployment in particular could exceed 8 million.

The economic horizon is darkening in other capitalist countries, too. The FRG Institute of Economic Research, for example, published a report the other day predicing a fall (up to 2-2.5 percent) in the country's economic growth rate and an increase in unemployment in 1980. The approaching fall and winter promises new calamities for the millions of unemployed and working people who have hit rock bottom in Italy, Japan, France, Britain and other countries. Capitalism confirms over and over again how hostile its very essence is to the vital interests of working people.

Dawn of Freedom

The Nicaraguan people are celebrating the removal of one of the most violent military-political dictatorships in Latin America. The destruction of the bloody Somoza regime confirmed that antipopular tyrannical cliques are doomed to collapse in our era no matter who supports them.

"The time has passed," certain Western press organs sigh, "when the United States could lord it alone over its Caribbean and Central American backyard."

The new authorities have inherited a grim legacy, however. Tens of thousands of people died at the hands of the executioners. A vast number of houses was destroyed and the activity of 90 percent of the industrial and trade enterprises was paralyzed. The coffers are almost empty. According to UN Food and Agriculture Organization figures, around half a million people in Nicaragua are threatened by famine. These figures are further evidence of what the people have to pay for reaction's attempts to preserve by violent means the regimes that suit its purposes.

Now the Nicaraguan people have to win a new battle--against devastation and age-old backwardness. Nicaraguan patriots are aware that this task can only be solved by embarking on a new path of sociopolitical development. Tomas Borge, minister of internal affairs in the provisional government, has said that in accordance with the government's program democratic elections will be held in Nicaragua. The Sandinista National Liberation Front (SNLF), he said, deems it necessary to set up its own political party to express and defend the interests of the working people and the Nicaraguan people as a whole. It is clear from a statement by the SNLF leaders that this front and other organizations which waged an armed struggle against tryanny are seeking to preserve the unity achieved during the liberation struggle and to unite the people's masses for the successful solution of national reconstruction tasks.

The first practical steps are being taken toward consolidating the new revolutionary power. The Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction has started work. Preparations for agrarian reform have begun. The initiative concerning the creation of a unified working people's trade union center has met with support among the workers. The country's banks have been nationalized.

The enemies of the revolution who sought refuge on the territory by certain neighboring countries have not abandoned their plans for armed aggression against the liberated people. The revolution must be able to defend itself. The Sandinista people's army is being created for this purpose.

In the foreign policy sphere the government intends to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and all forms of foreign domination, diktat and interference and to reject any attempt at political, economic or military pressure in international relations.

The actions of the liberated people are clearly not to the liking of certain foreign forces' In some countries people are saying that Nicaragua may be pursuing an "undesirable path." Some people are already suggesting what France's L'AURORE wrote the other day: "On the pretext of economic aid various states, including the 'Common Market' countries, are trying to establish close relations with the provisional government which would enable them 'to bring pressure to bear on the new regime's policy.'"

As for the Nicaraguan patriots, they see it as their task to consolidate the fruits of victory and channel the country's development in a direction that corresponds to the vital interests of its freedom-loving people.

ZHUKOV COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST, SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD071200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1155 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer, answers viewers' letters]

[Excerpts] In the letters you have sent in the past 3 weeks you deal as usual with many international topics but I think most of your letters concerned the situation in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia and we will devote our discussion today to these events.

Middle East Issues

Comrade Lavrentiyev of Belyye Vody village in C mkentskaya Oblast wants to know what the consequences were in the Middle East of the signing on 18 September 1978 in Camp David--which is the summer residence of the U.S. President--of the Israeli-Egyptian-American agreements which have been advertized as frameworks for peace between Israel and Arab states, and then on the basis of these agreements, the signing, again in Washington, on 26 March this year, of a separate peace treaty by Israel and Egypt.

Comrade Globyshev of Frolovo City in Volgogradskaya Oblast draws attention to the fact that the leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel now too continue separate talks on the future of the Arab lands occupied and held for the past 12 years by Israel, and asks: Who gave them the authority? The West Bank of the Jordan River has never belonged to the State of Israel and has not belonged to Egypt and even less to the United States which is located thousands of kilometers away.

And what about the United States? What position does it occupy concerning the Palestinians? Not so long ago, on 30 May, there was a routine press conference in the White House and there a journalist stood up and asked the President how he views the character of the autonomy promised to the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. And what do you think the journalist heard in reply? We have never entertained the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state, said the U.S. President sharply. I think, he said, that the creation of such a state would be a destabilizing and disruptive factor for the region. You should not be surprised after this encouragement by such a categorical statement, the Israeli hawks chewed the bit even harder. It is not surprising that in all the Arab countries the separate deal between As-Sadat and Begin, which condemns the Palestinians to eternal occupation and exile, aroused a wave of indignation and As-Sadat is now despised by all as a traitor. All the attempts to involve Arab states in separate peace talks on conditions dictated by Israel and approved by the United States are meeting with their rejection.

Nevertheless the United States, Israel and Egypt continue their talks for which nobody gave them authorization, as Comrade Globyshev notes in his letter. And in addition, an unworthy political comedy is being played. As-Sadat and his ministers pretend that they are defending the interests of the Palestinians. Begin and his ministers are taking an offensive position and the representatives of the United States appear to be appeasing them, while on the quiet they are building, as the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV wrote on 13 July--and I quote--an unwritten military alliance envisaging joint Israeli-Egyptian actions. Against whom? Against Arab neighbors. There have been four meetings between Egyptian and Israeli delegations and four meetings between Prime Minister Begin and President As-Sadat. Speaking plainly, the participants in all these meetings are just dragging it out as they say, in order to gain time.

And Israel is using this game in order to consolidate the colonization of the lands it has occupied and create new settlements, and As-Sadat too is using the game in order to show that he is allegedly defending the interests of the Palestinians and that the Arab nations are boycotting him for no reason. But all this game, comrades, is very plain. Egypt's separate deal with Israel, sanctified by the patronage of the United States, does not lead and cannot lead to peace settlement in the Middle East. On the contrary, as you know from the newspapers, encouraged by this deal and using the generous and ample supplies of the most modern weapons by the United States, Israel is intensifying its aggressive actions against neighboring Arab states, primarily against Lebanon. Almost daily you can see on the Vremya Program, destroyed Palestinians refugee settlements in Lebanon. From the very beginning of the Egyptian-Israeli-American talks, the Soviet Union warned that the road of separate deals not only does not lead to peace in the Middle East but on the contrary undermines any possibility of achieving an all-round peace settlement. And that is what is happening. In such circumstances, the Soviet Union sees its task in strengthening its solidarity with Arab peoples which have condemned the As-Sadat government and calling for the liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression on the basis of the generally adopted UN resolutions.

Comrade Brezhnev has said that we stand for lasting peace and stand resolutely on the side of legitimate rights of Arab peoples and the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression, and stand against imperialist diktats, capitulatory deals and trade in the Arabs' vital interests. The Soviet Union is also ready to act jointly with all who cherish the cause of justice and peace in the Middle East in the struggle to achieve a lasting peace in the region. The unfolding of this struggle, comrades, is becoming most urgent now in connection with the fact that the recently increased activity of the Pentagon, aimed at achieving far-reaching and very dangerous, shady ends, concerning the Middle East, is becoming more obvious.

As you have learned from the newspapers and television broadcasts, in the West they have now started an unprecedented ballyhoo in connection with the oil crisis which is being felt more and more acutely. This is mentioned in the letters of Raisa Petrovna Klemenko of Popasnaya in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, and Muscovite Rayevskiy, who ask for a short description of this important question. Comrades, this crisis is becoming more and more acute and it is felt most painfully in the United States and was mentioned recently by U.S. President Carter in his speech, which you have read in PRAVDA. In less than two decades, Carter said, we, a country which was fully independent in the field of energy resources, have become a country importing almost half of the oil we consume from foreign countries. In truth, in the not too distant past the United States used to sell its oil and now it imports a huge quantity. Though the oil shale deposits in the United States contain more oil than several of Saudi Arabia's deposits, nevertheless the Americans now get their oil from Saudi Arabia since it is cheaper. In the conditions of chaos prevailing in the capitalist economic system, attempts to regulate in some way the consumption of oil, to balance it with production, are doomed to inevitable failure.

The all-powerful oil monopolies are very keen on having such a chaotic situation as it enables them to increase their already huge profits, and the American generals, too, are trying to profit from the situation--for them, the oil crisis has been really valuable, for in the circumstances of consumers' confusion and discontent, they find it easier to get consent for shady operations under the pretext of protecting the oil interests of the United States and its allies.

You know that the Middle East is the main source of oil which is being supplied to the United States, Western Europe and Japan, and now in the West they are staging a wide, demagogic campaign, the purpose of which is to frighten the layman with the idea of the threat of a complete stoppage of oil supplies. If the Palestinians that the West is ready to accuse of every conceivable and unthinkable sin had the idea--as a U.S. newspaper wrote--of blowing up several oil tankers in the Suez Canal or in the narrow Strait of Hormuz leading to the Persian Gulf, then oil supplies to the West would stop and that would be a catastrophe. That is an example of the kind of propaganda intended for a panicky layman.

I have taken some photographs from the issues of TIME magazine of 2 and 9 July on the lines and killings at U.S. gasoline stations. All this is occurring at a time when the oil companies in the United States have large reserves of oil at their depots. Newspapers report that by the coast of the State of New Jersey there is a concentration of oil tankers which are unable to unload their oil because all the oil depots on the coast are full of oil. The Mobil Company has ordered the captains of its tankers bringing oil to the United States to lessen the speed of their tankers because there is nowhere to unload the oil. What is all this being done for? First, in order to achieve a greater increase in oil prices, despite the fact that the profits of the oil companies have reached unprecedented figures; and second, in order to prepare the ground for the far-reaching plans of the U.S. military in the Middle East. The ordinary American brought to a frenzy by the method I have shown you, is told: You see what is happening: You are experiencing great difficulties because of these Arabs: Is it not time for America to think seriously about the protection of its interests? Is it not time to place oil in the Middle East under our control?

War veteran (Aleksandr Kirilovich Dobrianu) of Margilan in the Uzbek SSR writes in this connection: I have heard that the Pentagon is planning the creation of a special military corps for defending so-called U.S. oil interests, and that for this purpose a special reserve group of forces is being formed which could get hold of Arab oil. By what right is all this being done and what can all this lead to? Is it possible to talk about this in the discussion?

We can and we must. In the United States, they really are talking and writing a lot about this new, sinister plan of the U.S. militarists. The United States certainly has no right at all to undertake armed intervention in the Middle East, nor in other places. The consequences of such a venture are most dangerous.

The plan for the creation of American special forces--they are also called the quick reaction corps--intended for armed intervention in the Middle East and in other places where the Pentagon may all of a sudden find vaunted American interests was announced on 21 July at the press conference of Gen Bernard Rodgers. He is the former chief of staff of the U.S. Army who has now replaced another American general, Alexander Haig, in the post of commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces. And so, as Rodgers said, the personnel of the American extraordinary forces must include 100,000 soldiers and marines. It is intended to provide them with ships and aircraft for their immediate transfer, as they say, to their destination.

This is not all. The American press has reported the intention of the Pentagon to create a special Middle East command led by Gen Ralph Lawrence. There are also plans to create a special squadron of U.S. naval forces which would be located in the northwest Indian Ocean near the Arabian Peninsula. It is planned to expand the U.S. naval base on Bahrain Island in the Persian Gulf and also the base on (Masira) Island, in addition to the creation of a very large American naval base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

The existence of new dangerous American plans for the Middle East was even confirmed on 7 July by U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

We are patently inclined, he said, toward enhancing our military presence in the region. He appeared on television in the United States, where he also outlined a prepared plan for such possible intervention, justifying it by reference to U.S. vital interests in the region.

All this of course arouses great indignation in Arab countries and causes apprehension to grow among the allies of the United States in NATO who are afraid of becoming involved in a new venture. You must have read in the 13 July PRAVDA that FRG Chancellor Schmidt warned about the danger of the war for oil, as he called it. A sharp statement in this conection has been made by Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, which rules in the FRG. He said, and I quote: I consider it to be adventurism. Anyone who has a properly functioning brain must remember, Brandt stressed, that even conservative countries like Saudi Arabia will blow up their oilfields before and after a military force lands in the region. I will add to this that on 22 June, commenting on the statement on the plans outlined by General Rodgers, Mani' al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, made a significant statement--again I quote--if anyone tries to occupy our oilfields he will obtain no oil at all but will have a fire. We can, the minister continued, set fire to our oilfields in a few minutes, since for this there is no need for modern technology, missiles or supersonic aircraft. It can be done with a box of matches.

We will see how events continue to develop in the future. In any case, there can be no doubt that the dangerous predatory plans of the Pentagon for the Middle East will meet with a resolute rebuff from the Arab countries and also from sound-thinking people everywhere, including the United States. They cannot fail to see the danger with which are fraught the attempts to return to the policy of shady enterprises whose bankruptcy has been proved so convincingly by the failure of American aggression in Vietnam.

Situation in Southeast Asia

Judging from your letters, you continue to follow fairly closely the development of the situation in Southeast Asia. I have received many letters devoted among other things to the protracted Sino-Vietnamese talks. Among their authors are mining engineers, war and labor veteran Prigozhin of Zheltyye Vody City in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast; schoolboy Sasha Ateyev of Chardzhou; labor veteran Ryazanov of Serov City; war veteran Naumov of Kokand City and Bondarev of Riga--who both fought in the same T-34 tank during the war and are still friends and now ask questions together--Comrade Syrets of Kazan who lived and worked in China for 5 years from 1949 to 1954 helping China; a group of war veterans from the 7th Mechanized Corps which took part in the battles for the liberation of China from Japanese domination; and very many others express their indignation at the Beijing leaders' continuing their aggressive policy toward Vietnam and threatening again to punish and teach a lesson to the Vietnamese if they do not submit to the diktat of China.

Many letters contain expressions of the warmest sympathy for the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, who are victims of gross interference in their affairs by China and the imperialist powers. This is dealt with by Comrades (Ovdesnyak) of Gorkiy; Ivakin of Tula; Bereznikov and Lyutty of Rybinsky; Vdovin of Abakan; Storozhev of Abinsk in Krasnodar Kray; Gerasin of Orel; Dyemin of Konstantinovsk in the Donets Basin; (Pask) of Debaltsevo in Denetskaya Oblast; and others. Many are justifiably indignant at the recently started [passage indistinct] of Gomel; Shmidt of Novokuybyshevsk; Nazarov of Zimorgorye City in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast; (Rudim) of Kiev and others. I would have liked, Pavel Lavrentiyevich (Rudim) writes, you to deal in the next discussion, if possible, with the question of the so-called refugees from Indochina, about whom there is now such a noise in the West. I see, he writes, that the imperialists in their diplomacy and propaganda apply the same methods as in the military sphere.

They are concentrating all the forces in just one direction which they have selected at a given time in order to deal a blow for the purpose of opening a breach. Now, Comrade (Rudim) continues, such a blow is being delivered by the joint forces of the imperialists and Beijing nationalists to Socialist Vietnam. Following the failure of Chinese military aggression they are trying to deal a political and psychological blow to Vietnam and at the same time to Laos and also Kampuchea, whose people with Vietnam's support overthrew the oppression of the Beijing henchmen, the Pol Pot clique. After raising a fuss over the question of refugees, these gentlemen are trying to undermine the prestige of heroic Vietnam which has risen high in the eyes of the world opinion. At the same time they are skillfully implementing a plan of economic blockade against Vietnam. They want, as they say in Beijing, to punish Vietnam for the existence of the problem of refugees, which has actually been caused by the imperialists and their Beijing friends.

Comrade, let us see who these refugees from Indochina are. By the way, this is asked by Comrade Kondratov of Leningrad in his letter. I think that this question is very correctly answered by Comrade Shmidt of Novokuybyshevsk. In his letter he writes that the refugees from there can be divided into approximately two categories. To the first category Comrade Shmidt writes, belong people from South Vietnam, former industrialists, merchants, people who have collaborated with the American invaders to some extent or other. Of course, there will be smallfry among them who were perverted by the invaders and who are now unwilling to take the road of honest labor in the difficult circumstances of the reconstruction period after the devastating war which has caused so much trouble. We, Comrade Shmidt writes, at home in Russia during the Civil War, saw many such people, they were called turncoats [belyaki] and after the victory of the Red Army they fled abroad. To another category belong people of Chinese descent who have lived in Vietnam for a long time and who have been provoked and deceived by Beijing propaganda--Huaqiao as they are called there. There are over 1 million such people and Beijing agents forced them to move from their homes and flee. You are right, Comrade Shmidt. By the way, here are figures which explain much: 80 percent, comrades, 80 percent of the so-called Vietnamese refugees are people of Chinese origin.

As for Kampuchea, I may add, the mass flight of people from there during the period of the Pol Pot clique rule, was caused by the natural aspiration of the people to escape death. Most of the Kampucheans, as Comrade (Ayzupe) noted correctly, fled to Vietnam and now that life is returning to normal in the country are now returning to their country. The process of a return to normal would have proceeded at a faster pace were it not for the undermining activity of Beijing which, as Comrade Shmidt noted correctly, is encouraging the remnants of Pol Pot gangs to massacre the population in the regions where they are still operating. But when the troops of the Kampuchean Government attack these gangs on their way into the territory of neighboring Thailand, the gangs drive with them tens of thousands of unfortunate Kampucheans not as refugees but actually as hostages and slaves. In Thailand the Pol Pot supporters create fortified camps from which they mount raids into other regions of Kampuchea.

While waging the campaign over the problem of Indochinese refugees, Washington and Beijing are striving to convert the Geneva international meeting, convened by the UN secretary general for a discussion of this, into a kind of tribunal to try Vietnam. Vice Premier of the Chinese State Council Li Xiannian stated plainly during his interview with NEWSWEEK magazine that at that conference it will be necessary to impose sanctions on Vietnam and nothing less that that. In Washington they also seized upon this idea. As the Washington POST wrote recently, and here are its very own words: The United States has now joined China for the purpose of achieving the international isolation of Vietnam.

Delegations from many states, including Vietnam and the Soviet Union, are taking part in the international meeting in Geneva which has been conducted yesterday and today under the chairmanship of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. While agreeing to take part in the meeting, the Soviet Union and Vietnam stated that they start on the premise that the meeting must bear a businesslike and practical character and be guided exclusively by humane considerations and must in no way deal with the sovereignty of Vietnam.

The same stance was stated again in the statement on the results of the meeting of Comrades Brezhnev and Husak in the Crimea on 18 July. The governments of France and Japan expressed their support for the businesslike and practical character of the conference. In the meantime American and Beijing statesmen, who are not at all interested in humane considerations, are stubbornly trying to make the question of refugees the object of shameless political speculation.

They are seeking an increasing number of new forums for anti-Vietnam propaganda. Either they ask for the convocation of the UN Security Council in order to condemn Vietnam, or call for an immediate convocation of an extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly for the same purpose. This was the demand made on 18 June in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. Then they propose to convene an interparliamentary conference again for condemning Vietnam. Well, on the whole, as the saying goes, we are making a fuss, brothers, we are.

In the meantime many people who fell for the ill-intentioned propaganda of Beijing or who have been expelled by Pol Pot supporters, find themsleves in a foreign land, in difficult circumstances and left to the mercy of fate. The true cause of this tragedy was precisely and clearly formulated in the 20 June statement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, which describes how the problem of refugees has arisen in the last three decades. In 1954, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry recalls, following the victory of our people in the first resistance struggle, the clique of imperialists and reactionaries organized the forced resettlement of 1 million of our compatriots from the north to the south of Vietnam. In 1975 in the face of the bankruptcy of the puppet administration in the South, American imperialists spread the rumor of the danger of bloodletting by advancing Vietnamese communists and attempted to make 1-2 million Vietnamese flee from South Vietnam. But, the ministry states, thanks to the quick victory during the period of general offensive and insurrection in the spring 1975. our army and our people prevented them from implementing this criminal plan fully. Out of the 160,000 people who were forcibly taken out of the country, many died owing to chaos and disorders.

At the beginning of last year, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry recalls, simultaneously with the open support of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's minions in their aggressive war against Vietnam on the southwestern borders of our country, the ruling circles started spreading rumors of the inevitability of a Sino-Vietnamese war and forcing hundreds of thousands of people of Chinese nationality to flee to China. Then they accused Vietnam of terror and persecution against people of Chinese nationality; fanning animosity between the people of the two countries.

Real life, the statement says, has shown that it is precisely the American imperialists and the Beijing clique expansionists who have created the refugee problem and it is they who must bear responsibility for the consequences. Such is the true nature of things, comrades, and however the American and Beijing masters of psychological warfare try to change the true nature of things by placing everything upside down, their ill-intentioned slander against heroic Vietnam will be exposed and the lot of these gentlemen will be the contempt of all honest people.

COMMENTARY ON LUSAKA COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

Washington-London Agreement

LD032124 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Coming up now is "Glance at the British Scene" in which our observer Anatoliy Gan discusses some of the problems raised at the Lusaka conference. This is what he writes:

I would like to begin by mentioning two news items which have caught my eye. One was a report from Washington saying that the Congress has taken another decision on the problem of economic sanctions against Rhodesia. The President has until 15 November to consider the situation, after which date he should lift the sanctions, unless he decides that this is against U.S. national interests. Another report came from Lusaka. It says the British prime minister wants to have a conference of all parties concerned by the middle of November in order to try and reach an agreement on the constitutional changes in Rhodesia and on holding general elections or a referendum on them.

Both these reports have a common time element which is the middle of November, and this, to my mind, proves that Washington and London have already reached an understanding about lifting the sanctions against the new regime of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia at one and the same time. The next logical step would be the recognition of Rhodesia's independence and the formal recognition of its puppet regime.

This appears to be the common goal of British and American diplomatic efforts at the Lusaka conference. London keeps telling the delegates that their views will be considered in helping to formulate new plans to bring Rhodesia back to legitimacy. The chief British delegate is also stressing London's flexibility and hopes of reaching a compromise agreement acceptable to both the Commonwealth and the international community as a whole.

The only snag is that, as the Zambia DAILY MAIL puts it, Africa's faith in Britain has been completely destroyed. This is because London and the African Commonwealth members have diametrically opposite views on the meaning of legitimacy. London is trying to achieve a compromise on the basis of the present Rhodesian Constitution which was prepared by the Rhodesian racists. Under the existing system, this constitution simply cannot be changed because the white majority [as heard] in the Rhodesian Parliament will veto any proposed amendment. And that means that London's diplomatic promises to bring Rhodesia back to legitimacy are not worth a penny. And what kind of changes can one really expect when the British prime minister keeps referring to Bishop Muzorewa and his regime as friends? Her address to the Lusaka conference leaves no illusions about Britain's ability to think up a new formula acceptable to all parties, and above all, to the Patriotic Front, which is recognized by the OAU [Organization of African Unity] as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe.

The OAU has also decided to step up material and financial aid to the front. But the Tanzanian prime minister, Julius Nyerere, points out that this OAU resolution does not bar the way to future negotiations.

British diplomatic maneuvers in Lusaka prove, however, that London does not want to use this way and dismisses the OAU resolution as unacceptable. In doing so, it seems to forget that any plans to save the puppet regime in Rhodesia are unacceptable to the African members of the Commonwealth.

The African countries feel that Washington and London are trying to secure a base for their struggle against the national liberation movements in Africa's south and against the newly independent countries on the continent. So, no matter what its decisions may be, the Lusaka conference should provide a serious warning to Washington and London that it's really not in their interests to implement their private agreement on lifting sanctions against Rhodesia by the middle of November. Nigeria's move against the British Petroleum provides a convincing reminder of African feelings on the score.

Only 'Cosmetic Changes' Planned

LD062114 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[(Belyanskiy) commentary]

[Text] The plan agreed upon at the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka over the weekend has been welcomed by the British prime minister as good news for Rhodesia and for the Rhodesian leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Under this plan Britain is to assume the responsibility for helping to draft a new constitution for her former colony, to convene an all-party conference and to hold new parliamentary elections. It is hard to say at this stage how this plan for Rhodesia will work out and to what extend the even theoretical prospects of a new constitution and new elections can suit Muzorewa. But it can be said even now that for London itself the Lusaka decisions are not sufficiently good news to be welcomed in all sincerity.

It is stated in these decisions that the constitution on the strength of which the present political regime was established is inadequate and undemocratic. This should be rather embarrassing to the makers of Britain's Rhodesia policy. Only recently the huge and brilliantly organized swindle, as the Rhodesian elections were summed up by one British observer, were made out by the Tory leaders to be fully respectable grounds for according the Muzorewa government all but full legal recognition. What appears to make Lusaka even more embarrassing for official London is the fact that the position of the Tories has collapsed not through any sober reassessment of their Rhodesia policy.

The Lusaka conference made it plain that the broad Commonwealth opposition to the British version of a Rhodesia solution without genuine African rule is a factor not be be ignored. You will have noticed that the British foreign secretary now speaks of a new realistic approach to the problem. What this really indicates is that the change in Britain's attitude is most likely due to the threats of some African states to quit the Commonwealth if London recognizes the Muzorewa government and to the breaking-off of contracts with British firms or the nationalization of their assets, as happened to British Petroleum in Nigeria.

Such a forced adoption of a realistic approach is seen by some British papers and the Tory rightwing as a cynical surrender to the African countries. It seems to me these are rather strong words to use in the present situation. After all, in quarters close to the British delegation in Lusaka it has been suggested that the British position on Rhodesia has actually undergone no radical change and THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH maintains the British Government is prepared to give up the fragile mechanism of the existing Rhodesian Constitution and start the process of negotiations from scratch in order to win time. These appear to be opinions not really worth contesting. The Tories have direct links with British companies most lucratively exploiting cheap African labor and the natural wealth of southern Africa so it is hard to see them voluntarily relinquishing their privileges.

What is most likely is that the Tory leaders will try to use the Lusaka plan as a sop to soothe public opinion, prevent a breakdown of the conference and then persist in their efforts to recognize the Muzorewa regime, possibly after some purely cosmetic changes in the Rhodesian Constitution. If that is indeed the case it seems to me that London, while welcoming the Lusaka decisions on Rhodesia, is preparing for another round of trials for Britain's prestige.

Lusaka Plan No Solution

LD071648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent has reported from Lusaka that a compromise plan for a Rhodesian settlement is being discussed at the conference of the heads of states and governments of Commonwealth member countries. The British Conservative Government is the main author of the plan. The draft has, however, also received Washington's full support. In the words of Powell, the White House spokesman, the United States maintains close contacts with Great Britain to implement this plan. The compromise has also been approved by Muzorewa, the Rhodesian puppet prime minister.

It is noted in circles close to the conference that a number of delegations are critical of Britain's latest attempt to protract the solution to the Rhodesian problem. The delegates correctly regard the plan as a tactical subterfuge, since it does not solve the vital problem: the transfer of all power to the Zimbabwe people.

The African press draws attention to the fact that the British proposals allow the Smith-Muzorewa government to keep power indefinitely, which in reality will be tantamount to a de facto recognition of it.

London's main design is to try again to make the Patriotic Front lay down its arms. It is no coincidence that Thatcher, Britain's prime minister, laid special emphasis at the conference on putting an end to armed hostilities. In connection with this, many delegates have recalled that the idea of disarming the patriots and their removal from solving the questions of the Zimbabwe people's future was submitted as early as 1976 by former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger.

According to the admission of the London FINANCIAL TIMES, Britain's Government has decided to try and achieve its aim with the aid of the Commonwealth, hoping to use the frontline states to isolate the Patriotic Front.

London, THE DAILY EXPRESS adds, intends to put pressure on these countries to make them halt their aid to the front. The OAU [Organization of African Unity] decisions, which call on all states not to recognize the illegal regime in Rhodesia in any form whatever and to step up all-sided aid to the Patriotic Front, to insure a quick and complete victory and the Zimbabwe people's independence, serve as a reliable and practical basis for a genuine settlement in Rhodesia.

Britain's 'Tactical Move'

LD072056 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Andrey Dolgov commentary]

[Text] At the conference in Lusaka the Commonwealth leaders are considering a new plan for a settlement in Rhodesia.

They have admitted that the present internal settlement constitution has serious shortcomings and provided for working out a new democratic constitution and for holding a conference of all the conflicting parties. They have also stated that free and fair elections, supervised by the British Government and by the Commonwealth observers, should be held in Rhodesia. Andrey Dolgov's comments follow:

The agreement is an obvious compromise. It contains certain British wording but it does not condemn the Smith-Muzorewa regime and it doesn't support the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. That is, it doesn't adhere to the stand taken by independent Africa at the recent assembly of the Organization of African Unity in Monrovia. Nevertheless, a new constitution will negate the present one, that insures the slightly camouflaged dominance of the white minority and new elections will cancel the April farce, held at pistol point, for the purpose of establishing the present regime. This means the elections will negate the existing regime. So it isn't surprising that Bishop Muzorewa has found the idea of new elections insulting. And finally, the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia is linked with the adopting of a new constitution and with the outcome of the proposed conference, which means it can't be decided by the British Government unilaterally.

The change in Britain's position has been caused by the well coordinated stand taken by the frontline states and Nigeria and by Nigeria's decision to nationalize the assets of British Petroleum. The support given to Africans by the Asian and Caribbean members of the Commonwealth has played its role too.

The question arises: Was not this another tactical move on the part of Great Britain, because the Lusaka agreement can't stop it from continuing the policy independent Africa rejects? Britain's forced concessions in Lusaka can't change its real attitude to the Rhodesian problem, an attitude that is obviously neocolonialist and inimical towards the liberation movement and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Therefore, the apprehensions of the Patriotic Front leaders as to Britain's true intentions are quite well-founded.

A number of difficulties and problems have already sprung up. One of them is Britain's striving to put an end to the guerrilla warfare as soon as possible. The Patriotic Front, however, doesn't intend to stop its military actions until there is a firm guarantee that power will be transferred to the African majority. At the Commonwealth conference last week President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said the liberation forces have neither political nor military reasons for laying down arms and African countries, he said, have no reason to insist the patriots stop fighting.

No Change in Britain's Stand

LD072102 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

["New Plan, Old Problems"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7. TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

A "compromise" plan of settlement in Rhodesia submitted by Britain has been approved by the conference of heads of state and government of the Commonwealth countries underway in Lusaka. The plan is, essentially, as follows: Britain assumes the commitment to work out a new constitution for Rhodesia, to convene a conference on this question with the participation of all sides concerned and to ensure observance over the new general elections to be held in Rhodesia.

It is remarkable that under the pressure of the public the Conservative government had to back out and to deny recognition to the illegal Muzorewa-Smith regime. In view of the stand of the majority of the Commonwealth nations, London had to admit the illegal nature of the farce of elections held in Salisbury on whose basis the present puppet clique of Muzorewa-Smith was formed. But this does not mean any radical change of Britain's stand on the Rhodesian question. As the British newspaper MORNING STAR noted, "British imperialism has not given up at all the idea of preserving influence in Rhodesia, which holds a strategically important position and has considerable natural resources. [quote marks as received]

The foreign press points out that Britain's new "compromise" plan has many flaws. It does not even mention the deadline for the transfer of power to the African majority embodied by its genuine representative, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. It is not clear from the plan who will be governing Rhodesia before the holding of the new general elections. The New York TIMES noted in this connection: "A common view here is that Mrs Thatcher and the Commonwealth states have avoided, not solved, the issue that more than any other caused the previous peace bids to founder--the composition and control of the Rhodesian Army." All this gives one the impression that Britain under various pretexts is putting off the solution of the Rhodesian problem and is striving to ensure that the Smith-Muzorewa clique remains in office indefinitely.

The so-called "settlement" that is being imposed by Britain contradicts also the special resolution of the session of the assembly of heads of state and government of member-countries of the Organisation of African Unity that demanded the strengthening of the economic sanctions against the Salisbury minority regime and condemned any attempts to recognize it. Leaders of independent Africa stated that the Patriotic Front declared that the Patriotic Front is the sole lawful representative of the Zimbabwe people. [sentence as received]

Observers have not overlooked the fact that the new plan actually puts on par the puppet clique of African collaborationists headed by Muzorewa and the Patriotic Front. This is why another plan for settlement of the Rhodesian problem suggested by Great Britain is unrealistic and unacceptable to us, U. Muzarurwa, member of the leadership of the Patriotic Front, said in Lusaka. Our people, he said, does not regard the present British Government as unbiased and, therefore, does not recognize its right to conduct elections in Rhodesia. The British plan ignores the role of the Patriotic Front and does not take into consideration the fact that the Zimbabwe people is waging the struggle for freedom.

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

LD040630 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, August 3, TASS--A meeting of the United Nations Decolonization Committee opened at the United Nations headquarters under the signboard of the growing demands of the international community to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. On the meeting's agenda is the question of the activity of transnational corporations that hamper the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The participants in the debate stressed that the activities of the imperialist monopolies that support the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia seriously interfere with the efforts aimed at the liquidation of colonial oppression and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

Representative of the USSR said that peoples' struggle for complete and final elimination of the vestiges of the disgraceful system of colonialism and racism take place in the atmosphere of acute confrontation of the forces of national liberation and progress with the forces of imperialism and reaction. This is shown by the situation which has arisen today in southern Africa where the racists, backed by imperialist circles, are undertaking desperate efforts to break the will for victory of the Zimbabwe and Namibian patriots. The racists seek to implant their puppet neocolonial regimes, to ensure their international recognition, and to turn the area into a preserve of racism and oppression, into a constant source of threat to independent Africa.

Attack on U.S. Policies

LD041110 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 4, TASS--The military bases of imperialism which have girded the earth represent a menace to the freedom-loving people of the world. This opinion was expressed by speakers in the current discussion in the U.N. Decolonization Committee. They point out that in the course of many years the United Nations has been persistently urging the imperialist powers to end immediately their military activities which are at variance with the principles of the U.N. Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and remove immediately and unconditionally their bases in colonial territories.

But the Western powers ignore these demands of the international community. Numerous facts mentioned in the documents, prepared for the committee by the U.N. Secretariat, indicate that imperialism not only refuses to comply with the relevant U.N. decisions but also expands considerably its military activity in colonial, trust and other non-self-governing territories.

Colonial and imperialist powers have been keeping for a long time big military bases in insular colonial territories such as Guam, Micronesia, Diego Garcia, the Bermudas, etc. These bases are used for suppressing the national-liberation movement, for interfering in the internal affairs of independent states.

The manpower and material resources of these territories are used for servicing military installations and not for liquidating social and economic backwardness, engendered by colonial rule.

In pursuing its military-strategic aims the United States dismembers colonial territories and annexes them part by part, as was the case with Micronesia, the Soviet delegate said in his statement in the Decolonization Committee. Various statuses of dependence are imposed on the peoples of Micronesia, Guam, Western Samoa and other territories, with the United States securing for itself an unlimited opportunity of using these territories for military purposes. It is quite clear that such a policy represents a serious threat to the security of the peoples not only in these territories but also in the countries of Asia and Oceania adjoining this region.

4 AUG PRAVDA REJOINER SCORES 'HUMANE' U.S. REFUGEE AID

LD081021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[A. Tolkunov rejoiner: "No Question..."]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has made an urgent allocation of $207 million to help Indochinese refugees. This gesture has been widely publicized by the American propaganda apparatus as an "act of humanity." At the same time many legislators did not miss the opportunity to rain down attacks on Vietnam. They evidently reckoned that the peoples have a short memory; but this is not so.

The sum allocated by American legislators merits comparison with another sum--$150 billion. That was precisely what the dirty war in Indochina cost the United States.

Those dollars were used in the past to purchase the aircraft which flattened the long-suffering Vietnamese land with bombs and burned it with napalm (one more figure: Even by November 1968 approximately 80 percent of cities and provincial centers in North Vietnam had been wiped from the face of the earth or had suffered badly). It was that money that paid for the butchers' atrocity in Song My, for the use of chemical weapons against the civilian population, for mass repression and the murder of hundreds of thousands of completely innocent people.

The Vietnamese people are still experiencing the consequences of the long, bloody war: Tens of thousands of tons of unexploded mines and bombs still lie somewhere in the ground, and the millions of liters of defoliants used by the American aggressors are still causing tremendous harm to agriculture.

In Washington there is no question of humane assistance in resolving these and other problems caused by the Pentagon's intervention in Indochina: just propagandist hypocrisy.

PLATFORM ASSOCIATION SPEECH OF 'THEORETICIAN' BRZEZINSKI HIT

LD081039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 3 August, TASS--In a speech at a convention of the International Platform Association Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, has once again appeared in the role of a "theoretician" on questions of U.S. military-political strategy.

He acknowledged that the modern world is "living through an era of the most extensive and intensive political change in human history," that "in less than half a human lifespan the whole world has seen the birth of more than 100 new nation-states" and that "the era of Western political domination is coming to an end."

The conclusions which he draws from these changes certainly do not attest, however, to a desire to reckon with the real state of affairs in the world. Brzezinski spoke disapprovingly of those "who believe that our Vietnam experience demonstrated the worthlessness, even the malignancy, of American military power."

On the contrary, he argued, Washington must strive to "play a leading role in the world" and to "protect the key interests" of the United States abroad by building up its armed forces and reinforcing its military presence. "The military power of the United States is a very important factor in the world.... We must assure that we have the reach and the means to project our power where it is needed, and to do so in the appropriate form and level of intensity," Brzezinski said.

Declining to draw lessons from the recent past, he once again laid claim to retaining the U.S. role of world policeman. In this connection, Brezezinski singled out "three vital strategic zones"--West Europe, the Near East and the Far East, where, in his words, "American military power must be capable of protecting" U.S. military-strategic aims.

Accordingly, the presidential assistant continued, the United States is modernizing NATO's military potential, holding consultations regarding the modernization of that military bloc's tactical nuclear arms, widening its military presence with a view to safeguarding "interests" in the Near East and "cooperating closely with Japan and South Korea."

Commenting on these statements, the New York TIMES considers that they find real expression in the deployment of the so-called "quick reaction corps"--for transfer to "the world's trouble spots"--in the regular sending of naval detachments into the Indian Ocean and in other "show of strength" actions in regions many thousands of kilometers distant from the United States. Brzezinski declared that the administration is "seeking real growth in military spending" for these purposes.

In an attempt somehow to justify this overtly militarist foreign policy course Brzezinski once again expatiated on the existence of an imaginary "military and political threat" on the part of the Soviet Union. Certain U.S. circles invariably use these hackneyed pretexts, whose flimsiness has repeatedly been pointed up by many sober-minded American politicians, with a view to "substantiating" further fueling of the arms race and military-political expansion abroad.

Yet it was precisely American troops that washed the land of Vietnam in blood, and it is precisely the United States that is continuing even now to maintain troops and military bases in many parts of the world.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE DEMANDS END TO CONTROLS ON CIA

LD071626 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 7, TASS--The Republican National Committee demanded the lifting of all restrictions on spying within the country and abroad, the holding of large-scale sabotage operations and the consolidation and build-up of the espionage apparatus of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. These demands are contained in the survey of the operations of the U.S. intelligence services made by the committee.

Speaking about the contents of the document, Chairman of the Republican National Committee William Brock asserted that the tightening of control over the CIA is an unacceptable and unsuitable occupation. He said that the administration and the Congress controlled by the Democrats already undermined the morale of the CIA personnel and caused uncertainty in intelligence.

W. Brock said this has resulted in gross political miscalculations, in numerous flops of the intelligence agency and failures in the foreign policy of the USA. The Republicans' leader blamed the administration for actual humiliation that the United States suffered in Iran, for the events in Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

The Republican Committee advances its own plan of "reorganising" the CIA which envisages the intensive use of American correspondents in subversive operations, the drawing of clergymen and scientists in espionage activity and providing "legal immunity" to corporations that cover CIA agents. The committee also declared for sharply limiting the spheres in which the CIA should report to special committees of the Congress that were set up under the pressure of the U.S. public shocked with revelations of criminal actions that the CIA conducted in the United States and abroad over many years.

Observers note that the Republicans' 'initiative" is prompted, above all, by political considerations in view of elections, and that in other aspects they waste their time and effort. The "reform" of the CIA suggested by the administration actually pursues the same aims as those advanced by its political opponents, the plan worked out by the government is aimed at surrounding the CIA with a denser pall of secrecy, with all its dirty methods remaining unchanged.

Demands 'Nothing New'

LD072122 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

["Freedom of Action for New Crimes?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

The National Committee of the Republican Party of the USA has decided to contribute its might to stepping up the CIA's criminal activities abroad. In its "study" of the operation of American intelligence services, especially the CIA, the committee demands that these services should be made free of any control and have full freedom of action in carrying out espionage and subversive operations against other states. The chairman of the National Committee of this party, W. Brock, making public this document, tried to present the matter in such a way as to persuade the public that any "limitation" of the activity of the espionage agency may lead to serious political miscalculations and numerous intelligence failures and setbacks for U.S. foreign policy.

This kind of "motivation" for demands for strengthening the CIA and extending its functions is nothing new. Such arguments are brought into play every time the United States' imperialist policy suffers a setback in one or another area of the world.

The circles which regard the CIA and its army of agents and spies, saboteurs and hired assassins as one of foreign policy instruments, are trying--and not for the first time--to create the impression that certain restrictions and bans, "dangerous to the interests of the USA, are being allegedly imposed on this agency. [quote marks as received] In fact, there have been no restrictions to speak of on the CIA's criminal machinations, nor are any expected. True, in Washington and especially in the U.S. Congress, speeches are made from time to time and documents written allegedly to put a "curb" on this intelligence service. But this is done, as a rule, only to calm down public opinion in view of a series of scandalous revelations of the CIA's dirty actions, which caused an outburst of public indignation both abroad and in the USA.

In practice, calls for control over the CIA end up with the enhancement of the role of this agency, the further increase of appropriations for it and new measures to prevent information leaks damaging to the CIA's image.

And what effective bans can there be on the machinations of U.S. special services abroad, on their interference in the internal affairs of other states if in the United States proper such crimes as the assassination of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, crimes which shook the world, still remain unsolved and the culprits unpunished? Even the American press wrote of the involvement of certain special services of the USA in these crimes. But all measures were taken in the United States to hush up these scandalous reports, to soft-pedal them.

It is quite obvious that the purpose behind expressions of concern for the CIA is to keep it and other intelligence services of the USA free of any control, to legalise their criminal actions.

U.S. EXPANDING MILITARY AID TO CENTRAL AMERICAN DICTATORSHIPS

LD072254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1735 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Washington, 7 Aug, TASS--The United States, alarmed at the victory of the people's uprising in Nicaragua, is hastening to aid the dictatorships in neighboring Central American countries--Guatemala and El Salvador--in which a situation fraught with revolutionary explosion is forming.

As the Washington POST, quoting reliable sources, reports, at a recent conference in the White House representatives of the Defense Department and intelligence organs called for an expansion of military aid to the Guatemalan and Salvadoran military. The Pentagon and CIA based their claims on the fact that the United States supposedly should help those regimes "to rebuff the threat hanging over them."

At the same time the United States is undertaking diplomatic maneuvers in Central America aimed at not allowing progressive changes in the area. V. Vaky, assistant secretary of state went there with this task, as the American press says.

As for the present U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, as the Washington POST says, it is typified by attempts to "be trusted" by the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction and not to allow its "radicalization."

PONOMAREV HAS 'FRIENDLY MEETING' WITH CANADIAN CP'S KASHTAN

LD031015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--There was a meeting 30 July between B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A. S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada. The meeting participants exchanged opinions on topical questions of the international situation and confirmed their parties' resolution to continue to struggle against the arms race, for the development and deepening of detente and against anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda aimed at undermining international security and peaceful cooperation. The meeting expressed both parties' internationalist solidarity with the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence, for their right to resolve their own problems themselves without any interference whatsoever from outside--and in particular with Vietnam and Laos, with the Palestinian people and the people of Nicaragua and with those fighting the fascist regimes in Latin America and colonialism and racism in southern Africa. The important international significance was stressed of the Vienna meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter and the signing of the SALT II agreement, whose implementation is in the interests of all peoples of the world, all mankind. There was an exchange of information on the domestic political activity of both parties and on the tasks they are now resolving for the good of their peoples. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere and confirmed the mutual desire to develop comradely cooperation between the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Canada, to fight for the further strengthening of the communist movement's positions and to defend the Marxist-Leninist bases of its activity.

USSR-PRC TRADE PACT SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD080947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--An agreement on commodity turnover and payments for 1979 was signed in Moscow 6 August by the USSR government and the PRC government.

The agreement was signed by I.T. Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Chen Jie, PRC vice minister of foreign trade.

I.F. Semichastnov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Dian Zengpei, PRC charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, were present at the signing ceremony.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW070918 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Commentary by Soviet Sinologist Sergeyev in a "special program" to greet PRC's 30th anniversary entitled "History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Text] China devoted 1956 to preparing for the convocation of the Eighth CCP Congress, a congress which reflected the growing strength of the Marxist-Leninist force with the CCP. The congress heard a summary report by the CCP Central Committee. Facts accumulated over the years showed that the great Sino-Soviet alliance was an important pillar for peace in the Far East and other parts of the world. Therefore, the Eighth CCP Congress recommended to the party and people the further strengthening and developing of relations of friendship and unity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In its summary report, the CCP Central Committee regarded continuously consolidating and strengthening this unity and friendship as one of its loftiest international obligations and a basic element of China's foreign policy. It is a fact that from 1956 to 1957, the Soviet Union and China continued to expand cooperation in foreign policy and took common stands on many important international issues. In the fall of 1956, the Soviet Union issued an appeal to the parliaments of various countries throughout the world for disarmament. In response to this appeal, the Chinese NPC Standing Committee stressed that the Soviet proposal served the interests of not only the Soviet people but also the Chinese people and the people of other parts of the world as well.

On 31 October 1956, the Soviet government issued a declaration of its willingness to develop a basis for further strengthening friendship and cooperation with other socialist countries. The Chinese Government issued a statement 2 days later endorsing the declaration. From November to December 1956, a delegation of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee led by its then Vice Chairman Peng Zhen visited many cities in the Soviet Union. On 28 November 1956, at a meeting with working people in Moscow, Peng Zhen praised Soviet achievements in building a communist society and in raising the living standards and cultural levels of the Soviet people.

In January 1957, a Chinese Government delegation led by Zhou Enlai visited many cities and villages in the Soviet Union, while in Moscow. The delegation exchanged views with the Soviet side on important international issues and the prospect of friendship and cooperation between China and other socialist countries. A Soviet-Chinese joint communique marking the end of the visit stressed the identical views held by the two countries on international issues.

From April to May 1957, Voroshilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the other Soviets active in state affairs who accompanied him on his tour were given a warm welcome in China. The meetings between the distinguished Soviet guests and the Chinese working people in Beijing, Anshan, Shenyang, Tianjin, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou, Wuhan and Kunming fully manifested Sino-Soviet friendship. The Soviet delegation discussed bilateral relations and other issues with Chinese leaders. On 3 May, Mao Zedong said in a speech at a banquet at the Soviet Embassy that "in the past few days, the whole world once again has witnessed the unity and the close and profound friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples." Later Mao Zedong led the Chinese party and government delegation at the ceremony to mark the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow. In his speech at the meeting held by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to mark the 40th anniversary, he once again stressed China's friendship with the Soviet Union. He said: "We share weal and woe with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community." The members of the Chinese delegation included Soong Ching Ling, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Dehui, Guo Moruo and other Chinese active in state and party affairs.

The Chinese Government supported Soviet proposals in the international arena at that time. For example, China supported the proposal made by the Soviet Union at the end of March 1958 to completely prohibit nuclear of hydrogen bomb tests in the world. The Chinese Government supported the Soviet proposal to collectively safeguard peace in the Far East. China had won resolute and firm support from the Soviet Union. The Soviet letter of warning to the U.S. President dated 7 September 1958 on U.S. military demonstrations in the Taiwan Strait that threatened China was of particular significance. Although the deteriorization of the Taiwan Strait situation was caused to a great extent by the Chinese authorities' rash actions, the Soviet Union still expressed its determination to unswervingly fulfill its obligations as an ally to defend China. In January 1959 Zhou Enlai, chief of the Chinese delegation, read at the 20th CPSU Congress the CCP Central Committee's message of greetings to the congress signed by Mao Zedong, chairman of the CCP Central Committee. Like Zhou Enlai's speech at the 20th CPSU Congress, this message of greetings highly praised the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. However, generally speaking, 1959 was the last year that witnessed developing relations between the Soviet Union and China. It is deeply regrettable that Sino-Soviet relations have deteriorated rapidly since that time. Yet, this situation is not the fault of the Soviet side.

BRIEFS

BOOK ON SOVIET VOLUNTEERS--Moscow July 27 TASS--"Progress" Publishers have prepared for publication a book titled "Soviet Volunteers on Chinese Soil". The book contains reminiscences by Soviet specialists who in different periods of the revolutionary liberation struggle of the Chinese people rendered fraternal assistance to them. Most of the authors of the book are Soviet volunteers who discharged their internationalist duty, fighting in the ranks of the fighting-men of the Chinese revolution, helping the Chinese people in repulsing the Japanese aggression. The book which is to be published in English consists of materials which have been already published in the USSR at different times. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD]

DPRK PRESS EDITORIAL ON UNIFICATION TERMS CITED

LD080945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Dispatch entitled "A Resolute Demand" from "News of the Day" feature compiled from 6 August reports from PRAVDA and TASS correspondents]

[Text] Pyongyang--The newspaper NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, called today in an editorial for a broad dialog and negotiations to be held for the purpose of Korea's peaceful unification.

The DPRK Government and public and political organizations have repeatedly launched initiatives aimed at Korea's peaceful democratic unification, the newspaper writes. However, these reasonable initiatives have been sharply rebuffed each time by the South Korean rulers and their masters--the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people, the editorial says, resolutely demand that the U.S. imperialists abandon their aggressive claims with respect to Korea, withdraw American troops from South Korea and end all support for the Seoul puppet regime. Progress toward the peaceful unification of Korea can be achieved only if the interference by the forces of imperialism and reaction is ended and if the solution to the question of the country's unification is left to the Korean people themselves.

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION FROM NAKHODKA TO VISIT DPRK

SK070921 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 6 Aug 79 SK

[Text] A delegation of the Nakhodka Municipal Party Committee led by Comrade (Muhanchev), secretary of the committee, left Nakhodka today for the DPRK. The delegation will visit Najin, a port city in North Hamgyong Province, which is the sister city of Nakhodka. Members of the delegation will stay in the fraternal country for a week. While in the DPRK, they will acquaint themselves with the work being done at enterprises, institutes and (?public service facilities) and with the life and work of the Korean people.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON DISTURBANCE IN KABUL

Calm Restored

LD080844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" Program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] In today's review of reports from news agencies I begin with a telegram from Kabul. Calm has been completely restored in the Afghan capital after an attempt by a group of counterrevolutionaries to provoke disorder last Sunday, it says. The Afghan radio has reported the ending of the curfew in the capital.

The internal situation in the country was discussed by the Council of Ministers in session under the chairmanship of Nur Muhammad Taraki, head of state and government. A government statement published earlier said that the rising of the rebels who had infiltrated into Kabul from abroad was crushed by the security forces and the army with the help of local inhabitants. **Asadollah** Amin, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, reported that the mutiny in the capital was planned by members of the reactionary organization, Muslim Brotherhood, and by saboteurs from Pakistan and Iran.

Return to Normal

LD080915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "Afghanistan: Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 August--While the main mass of the Afghan people greet with approval the measures adopted by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at satisfying their vital needs and aspirations, internal reaction, with the support of outside forces, continues to make one attack after another against the people's power. Sabotage squads organized by feudal clerical circles and funded by external reaction carry out raids on villages in various provinces, cut transport communications, put irrigation systems out of action and burn the new wheat harvest in the fields of peasants who received land under the agrarian reform.

This time the enemies of the revolution decided to test the strength of the revolutionary regime in Kabul. On Sunday afternoon, when the capital's workers and employees were returning home after work, counterrevolutionary hirelings tried to provoke armed insurrection against the people's power. They concentrated their efforts on first seizing the ancient fortress of Bala Hissar on the southeast slope of Mount Shirdarwazah, which commands a view of the city center and places its main quarters and streets within firing range. They were also gambling that during the Ramadan fast now in progress the Muslim masses would take the insurrectionists' side under the influence of propaganda work by the counterrevolutionary clergy.

However, reaction miscalculated this time too. Only a few minutes after the armed bands began to storm Bala Hissar, they were resolutely rebuffed by the security forces and army subunits stationed in the city. After a short interval workers, students and the labor intelligentsia came to the city's defense.

"The insurrection in the capital, as has now become known," Asadollah Amin, Afghan deputy foreign minister and secretary of the PDPA City Committee, stated in a talk with your correspondent, "was secretly planned by the local 'Muslim Brotherhood' and saboteurs who have infiltrated Kabul from Pakistan and Iran." [paragraph continues]

"Insurrectionists were annihilated by the security forces and our people's army and some were taken captive. We will try them, and we will show some bandits on television, so that the Afghan people can see their worst enemies. We are grateful to the residents of the city, who demonstrated complete solidarity with the revolutionary government of Afghanistan at the crucial moment."

This morning I was given the opportunity to tour Kabul with its mayor, (Shirakoy Kharakatom). Life is rapidly returning to normal in the city. Stores selling food and consumer goods are open everywhere. Plants, factories and various institutions have begun work. Classes are in progress in the junior and high schools. But unusual features still strike the eye. Tanks with uncovered cannons and machineguns stand at every intersection, and the streets are patrolled by soldiers and members of the revolution defense committees. There is a curfew in force after 2000 hours. "Every revolution must know how to defend itself," the mayor of Kabul said, "and our April revolution too is defending itself. Our people have a saying," he went on, "that even if your enemy is only a jackal, all the same you must prepare to repel a tiger's attack, just in case. We are prepared to rebuff any attack by our jackal enemies, behind whom is a small group of landowners deprived of their big estates and archreactionary clergy. However, the are supported and given every assistance by imperialist reaction, Maoists and reactionary circles in several Muslim countries. That is why revolutionary vigilance is an extreme necessity."

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI CITED ON CONTINUING SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

LD071934 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 7, TASS--After a successful completion of the first stage of the land reform, work has been started on the second stage. The task now is to give every assistance to the peasants, said N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, when speaking before workers of organizations for assistance to peasants. The state considers it its duty to accomplish this task, he said. It will extend credits to the peasants and supply them with machines and chemical fertilizers. N.M. Taraki said that for the first time in the history of Afghanistan a basis has been laid for eliminating discrimination on religious, racial and nationality grounds. "We do not claim that all this will be eliminated in one day," he stressed. "But in accordance with the policy of the people's state, optimum conditions will be created for the free development of all nationalities."

The chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council strongly condemned the machinations of reaction and imperialism which are trying to raise obstacles in the way of Afghanistan's development. He stressed that despite interference by foreign reactionary circles in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the republic has not put off its plans and no one will be able to prevent these plans from being carried into life. The enemies of the April Revolution should know, Taraki said, that the Afghan people has rallied still closer and no machinations will halt the process of Afghanistan's development. The working people are not to be intimidated by murders, terror and sabotage to which the counter-revolution resorts. They are ready to uphold their gains, he said.

AFGHAN PRESS CLAIMS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY 'CONSPIRACIES'

LD071852 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 7, TASS--Mass meetings and demonstrations in support of the People's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were held today in many provinces of the country.

Workers, peasants, students, intellectuals resolutely denounced the designs of internal and external reaction which tried two days ago to raise a mutiny in Kabul and to eliminate the gains of the April revolution.

The joint action of counter-revolutionary groupings and Pakistani reaction, writes the newspaper KABUL TIMES, shows that the enemies of the Afghan people continue nurturing conspiracies aimed at overthrowing the people's system in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The newspaper expresses confidence that all sallies of counter-revolution will be successfully eliminated by the security forces and the army with the support of the Afghan working people.

Imperialism and reaction, writes another Afghan newspaper DA SAUR INKILAB, are trying to have their aims attained by setting peoples of neighbouring countries at the Afghan people. The April revolution has awakened the popular masses of the region and imperialism and reaction therefore are worried by the process of strengthening solidarity of the working people of the region, the newspaper stresses.

All positive changes which took place in Afghanistan after the victory of the April revolution are unprecedented in the history of the country, writes the newspaper KDHALQ, the publication of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Afghan working people have become real masters of their country, they have realised the significance of their gains and will allow nobody to interfere in their life. Nobody will succeed in retarding the irreversible process of construction of a new society in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the newspaper KHALQ writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA NOTES PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION IN JALALABAD

LD071509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Dispatch "From PRAVDA correspondent" L. Mironov: "Border City"]

[Text] Jalalabad-Kabul, August--Jalalabad, a city situated in the Afghan subtropical zone, is striking for its enduring colors. The roses and orchids bloom here even in the winter.

"But Jalalabad is not just a garden city," the mayor told us when we met with him. "It has long played an important role in Afghan history as the country's southeastern advanced post. The British colonialists repeatedly tried to organize 'rebellions' here in order to colonize and enslave Afghanistan and it was here that they encountered the patriots' first resolute rebuff.

"Following the April revolution, our city, which is only a few dozen kilometers from the Pakistani border," the mayor continued, "was the target for massive provocations by counterrevolutionary forces entrenched in neighboring Pakistan. Bands of saboteurs usually raid by night to terrorize the local population. The bandits attack local villages and force the inhabitants to go with them to Pakistan. Those who refuse are savagely killed."

When you look round the city and its environs you realize the changes that have taken place in the short time since the revolution. The land reform was completed in the spring in Nangrahar province which has Jalalabad as its center. Land was handed over to thousands of peasants who formerly had none or very little. It was also given to the Afghan nomads.

People's power also took practical steps to liquidate the housing crisis. Like other cities, Jalalabad has begun to construct inexpensive housing for workers and employees, and the future residents are actively participating in the construction work. [paragraph continues]

There are regular days of voluntary work. The participants in these Afghan "subbotniks" are clearing the medieval slums, paving new roads, digging canals and so forth.

Jalalabad's real pride is its university. New university buildings have been erected since the revolution. Formerly there was only one faculty--the medical faculty. Recently another three were opened--the engineering, agricultural and humanitarian faculties. Now the university has more than 1,000 students and by the end of the 5-year plan, 1984, this figure will reach 5,500. "Unfortunately, the citizens of our country, like those of our city," university rector Prof (Amini Gulzar), a graduate of the Kiev Polytechnical Institute, told me, "are unable at the moment to devote all their efforts to creating the new. We must hold a spade or a book in one hand and a rifle in the other to repulse the onslaught of the class enemy. Counterrevolution has become particularly active in recent months with the beginning of the land reform. One of the most active groupings operating against our revolution," (Amini Gulzar) continued, "is the Muslim Brotherhood organization. Many of its members have found refuge in Pakistan," he said. "This archrevolutionary grouping has received millions of dollars from the former shah of Iran and certain countries in the area for the struggle against revolutionary Afghanistan. Counterrevolution is using this money to organize a crusade against revolutionary Afghanistan. International reaction is giving the Afghan rebels all possible support."

The Jalalabad authorities arranged a meeting for me with captured saboteurs. One of them called himself (Mukhammed Khazrat). He was a former officer and big landowner in the Kandahar area. During the agrarian reform all his substantial land "surplus" was distributed among the landless peasants who had toiled for him. He then decided to take revenge on the people's power.

It is clear from the testimony of (M. Khazrat) and other prisoners that the training of counterrevolutionary groupings is being carried out in total secrecy. The training period varies according to the saboteurs' general educational level and their ability to master the "science of subversion." When they are ready the counterrevolutionaries are sent into Afghanistan. The tactics comprise the mass dispatch of small groups. Their task is to contact antigovernment-minded elements, above all the reactionary clergy, and create counterrevolutionary combat detachments with their help. Future plans include attacks on populated points by bands of saboteurs and antigovernment propaganda aimed at preventing implementation of the program of socioeconomc transformations.

...The Afghan revolution is going through a difficult period. The choice made by the Afghan people arouses malice on the part of internal and external reaction. The enemies of the revolution are doing all they can to make the population afraid of the new revolutionary organs of power, to disrupt economic life and sabotage the progressive measures of the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

Under these conditions the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA revolutionary government have urged all Afghan patriots to deliver a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of the revolution's enemies. The party has dispatched its best cadres to the army and to central and local organs of power. Steps are being taken to rid the administrative apparatus of reactionaries and other hostile elements. The young revolutionary power often has to resort to the most resolute measures to suppress the actions of the counterrevolutionaries and rebels. In response to the appeal by the revolutionary organs of power the people's masses are defending with increasing determination the gains of the revolution which has brought them liberation from centuries of oppression and tyranny.

LIFE IN AFGHAN PROVINCE DESCRIBED

LD072228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 7 August--TASS Correspondent Ravili Musin Reports: Ghazn, the center of the province of the same name and situated in the east of the country, is one of the ancient towns of Afghanistan that lives in tranquillity and moderation. Local village workshops and shops are open, children hurry to school, and peasants are processing the harvest they have gathered on their land and are preparing the soil for the new sowings. Only now and then can one see young people in the town in civilian dress with automatics on their shoulder. Their appearance reminds one of the difficult stage which the Afghan people is living through, fighting against the fierce attempts of enemies of the revolution to turn the country back into the past.

These armed young people are members of the committees of the defense of the revolution, ready at any minute to deal a decisive rebuff to the allies of internal and external reaction which have stepped up their activities in this province.

On the service record of the bandit groups which have formed abroad from the counter-revolutionary elements and which are receiving support from imperialism, China and and reactionary circles in Pakistan, are the murders of innocent children, women, old people, and attacks on villages.

We know well who is behind reaction, (A. Nakhzat), governor of Ghazni Province, stated in conversation with a TASS correspondent.

It is primarily reactionary circles in Pakistan, imperialism, China and certain Arab regimes. Only a few days ago, on 3 August, one of these bands was defeated by the armed forces of the people, with broad support from the population. As a result of the operation, many (Akhvanists) were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. From the bandits we took weapons made in Pakistan, China and the United States, grenades, subversive literature and documents which attested to a plot against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's popular order and against the gains of the April revolution. Their aim, as the prisoners admitted, was to frighten the people,, and to force them--by using terror and violence--to give up their peaceful work and to again go into the service of feudalists who cherish the dream of returning to Afghanistan.

However, the Afghan people, the governor stressed, are determined to defend their gains. A confirmation of this is the fact that many Afghanis have voluntarily taken up arms and energetically engaged in eliminating the bands which are trying to spread discord and hinder the progressive development of the young republic.

AFGHAN CRITICISM OF BRZEZINSKI, PRAISE FOR USSR AID NOTED

LD081056 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--The radio of the Afghan capital has distributed a commentary which sharply criticizes the recent utterances of Z. Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President on questions of natinnal security, who asserted that the Soviet Union is allegedly "interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan." The relatinns between the USSR and Afghanistan, the commentary points out, have a long and fruitful history, marked by close cooperation in various spheres also including the military sphere. However, never in hhe more than 50 years of Soviet-Afghan relations has the USSR interfered in the internal affairs of its southern neighbor. These relations were based exclusively on principles of equality, good neighborliness, mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The vast assistance which the Soviet Union has rendered and is rendering to Afghanistan is fully in keeping with the interests of the Afghan people.

As regards the utterances of the senior official of the U.S. administration, the commentary stresses that they represent an attempt to impose an opinion on the peoples of Afghanistan which is alien to them. It is well known that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was victorious as a result of a long and determined struggle which it waged. And only those who wish ill to the Afghan people are able to assert the reverse now. Some countries, the Afghan radio pointed out, interfere with the internal affairs of Afghanistan, render assistance to the enemies of the Afghan people and erect obstacles in the path of development of the April revolution. Among those countries acting in unison with the enemies of the DRA, the United States is named. Afghanistan for its part takes the view that the discontinuation of U.S. aid can in no manner of speaking be considered a friendly act.

Afghanistan, the commentary points out, advocates friendship with all countries, including the United States. However, it does pay attention to the methods employed by other countries in their relations with it.

INDIAN MP DENOUNCES INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD071754 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 7, TASS--The Indian public denounces the interference of American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists into the internal affairs of the people's Republic of Afghanistan. A TASS correspondent has been told by M.N. Govindah Nair; member of Parliament from the Communist party of India. He emphasized that the enemies of the Afghan revolution were trying to undermine the gains to the Afghan people, to kill their dream of a new life without exploiters. Govindan Nair pointed out that the stand of the Pakistani authorities which allow the use of Pakistan's territory for provocations against neighbouring Afghanistan, is the cause of regret.

INCREASING SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION LAUDED

LD072256 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

["USSR-India Fruitful Cooperation"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--TASS Commentator Aleksandr Stroganov writes: The Soviet people widely support the eighth anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. This document has signified the new stage of the development of fruitful relations between the two countries based on equality, respect of sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Cooperation between the two states that is based on a durable foundation of the treaty of 1971 is becoming ever deeper and more versatile with each year. This meets the vital interests of the peoples of both countries. Many-faceted relations between the USSR and India are vividly reflected in the economic cooperation. A long-term programme of the economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation of the two countries was signed last March.

This is the first document of this kind concluded by (?India with) any other state.

Its implementation brings cooperation between the two countries to a new level, imparts to it a more dynamic nature. Soviet and Indian organizations now have the task to fill with specific contents all the sections of the long-term program, to take practical steps for its implementation.

The fruitful results of cooperation can be been in many branches of Indian economy Industrial projects built in India in the years of independence with Soviet assistance now account for 8 per cent of metallurgical [word indistinct], 60 per cent of heavy electrical (?equipment), 35 per cent of steel, [words indistinct] 20 per cent of electricity generated. These enterprises whose number is over 70 constitute the core of the state sector of India's economy.

Having played an important role in the establishment and strengthening of contemporary industry in India, the Soviet Union promotes its further modernization. For instance, a metallurgical plant in Bokard with a capacity of 2.3 million tons is being expanded to the capacity of four million tons. It is also planned to introduce new technological process at the plant in Bhilai, which will also increase its capacity. An agreement on cooperation in the construction of a metallurgical plant in Visakhapatnam was signed recently. It will be the third enterprise of ferrous metallurgy built in India with Soviet assistance.

Cooperation in non-ferrous metallurgy, in the oil industry, machine-building and other branches develops actively. India, specifically, starts manufacturing new types of equipment for the Soviet Union. Questions of operation in the construction. [words indistinct] in third countries are considered. All this attests to the fruitfulness and mutual benefit of cooperation among countries with different socio-political systems.

EVENTS LEADING TO NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRACED

LD071503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent V. Shirokov "India A Time of Expectation"]

[Text] Madras, 2 August--The monsoon season is at its height in India. There are exceptional floods this year in the normally arid State of Rajasthan, a considerable area of which is occupied by the Desert. Hundreds of people have died. Dozens of populated centers have been swept away. Reports on the floods and the serious damage to the national economy caused by them are coming in from the northern states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam. In the extensive central and southern regions of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa, however, the future rice harvest is in jeopardy owing to a lack of moisture.

However, the papers' main focus of attention is the government crisis which occurred in July and the political situation in the country. The Indian press notes that the political situation which occurred was a total surprise to many people.

It all began on 10 July, the day after the opening of the Indian Parliament's summer "monsoon" session when Congress Party Member U.S. Chavan, leader of the opposition, proposed a vote of no confidence in the Janata Party Government. However, it did not come to vote One after another the 14 ministers of the central government resigned. At the same time around 100 deputies quit the Janata Party parliamentary fraction for several days. This deprived the ruling party of a majority in the House of the People (the lower chamber). Faced with a sharp intensification of the disagreements in both the actual Janata Party leadership and the government, Prime Minister Morarji Desai resigned 15 July.

Analyzing the reasons for the government crisis, the Indian press notes that the Janata Party's 28-month rule was accompanied by a marked deterioration of the living conditions of the majority of the country's population, an intensification of inflation and an increase in prices and unemployment despite the record harvests that the country has obtained in recent years, the good work indicators in a number of industrial sectors and the favorable foreign trade balance. The broad popular masses' reply to this was numerous protest demonstrations and an intensification of the strike movement.

The direct cause of the government crisis, the papers write, was the change in the correlation of forces within the ruling party itself. The Janata Party (People's Party) which came into being on the wave of the 1977 election campaign was an amalgam of different political parties and groups whose only common factor was they wanted to remove the Indian National Congress Party from power.

Subsequently, serious difficulties arose in the party's activity. The lack of a unified domestic political line was a crucial factor. The intensification of the influence of religious community forces on government policy was what caused the greatest friction and overt resentment on the part of a number of political groupings in the Janata Party. It was this factor which accelerated the separation of groups within the Janata Party and led to the government's resignation.

The 10 days between Morarji Desai's resignation and the appointment of the new Indian Prime Minister Chaudhury Charan Singh were dominated by the guest for a coalition which could win the support of the majority in parliament.

The attempt to form a government made on the instructions of the republic's president by parliamentary opposition leader Y.S. Chavan representing the Indian National Congress Party headed by Swaran Singh, was unsuccesful. Subsequently, however, a coalition was formed in the course of consultations, meetings and talks--a coalition capable of creating a new government. It included the Charan Singh-led Janata Party (S), a breakaway from the former ruling party, and the Indian National Congress headed by Swaran Singh's government will depend, according to statements by their representatives, on the future program and specific activity of the new cabinet.

A noteworthy feature of the present political situation in the country is that the fierce interparty struggle concerned exclusively domestic political problems.

The country's progressive forces expect the new coalition government to take concrete steps toward improving the broad people's masses' living conditions. They are demanding a curb on the growing role of religious community and chauvinist elements in the country's life and they advocate democracy and socialism and India's unswerving continuation of its traditional peace-loving foreign policy.

U.S. AIMS TO INCREASE ILLEGAL EMIGRATION FROM SRV

LD072127 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1706 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Let us return once again to the problem of the Southeast Asian refugees. Our commentator, Yuriy Shalygin, writes:

We know with what ceremony the sea rescue operation was announced in Washington. Within its framework a group of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk was sent toward the Vietnamese coast. They are intended to help rescue the boat people there.

On Friday in the open sea a boat with 21 refugees was sighted. Only after 7 hours did a destroyer approach it. From the destroyer and a helicopter which took off from its deck photographs of those people were taken for a long period, and later they were left to the mercy of the waves, following a refusal to take them onboard. A fairly significant incident, isn't it? It reveals the hypocrisy of the hullabaloo surrounding the humane mission of the 7th Fleet. But that hypocrisy always has some undercurrent and a hidden purpose. Where does it lie in the present case?

Here it is clearly the aim of increasing illegal emigration from Vietnam. This viewpoint was expressed by the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, among others. A number of world press organs believe that the aim of the American operation is to make it difficult for Vietnam to act according to the recommendations of the recent international conference in Geneva, at the same time placing full responsibliity on that country.

It is worth recalling here the role of the ships of the 7th Fleet in the Tonkin incident, which occurred exactly 15 years ago. At that time, in August 1964, its vessel also cruised near Vietnamese shores. The Pentagon and the CIA fabricated a false story about an alleged Vietnamese torpedo-boat attack. On this pretext American ships began firing on the Vietnamese coast. Later the systematic barbarous air raids on Vietnam began together with the escalation of military operations by the United States which inflicted enormous losses in terms of human life and devastation on the nations of Indochina.

Washington is currently refusing to make reparation for even a part of the material losses which it inflicted then. But it does not grudge the money spent on a hypocritically proclaimed show of force near the Vietnamese coast. It was undertaken in the circumstances of an activation of armed provocations by Beijing on the border of the PRC with Vietnam and Laos. Every so often highly-placed Chinese activists come forward with threats about teaching Vietnam another lesson.

It is worth mentioning in this connection the recent statement by Malaysian Minister of Home Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Ghazali: When Beijing begins saber-rattling the Hoa hurriedly leave the country. It is the Hoa, the Chinese living outside China's borders, who make up the majority of those who are referred to as Vietnamese refugees.

So we can convince ourselves that in the current situation there are two factors created by Washington and Beijing. Can we consider them to be a coincidence to time and place? Maybe what is taking place is a conscious synchronization of activity. It should be said that many confirmed proofs speak for the latter conclusion. Washington and Beijing bear the blame for the creation of the refugee problem and they are clearly supporting each other now with the aim of exerting pressure on Vietnam and of aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia.

VIETNAM DENOUNCES PRC CLAIMS TO SPRATLY PARACEL ISLANDS

LD071938 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 7, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made a statement today turning down China's claims to the Paracel and Spratly Islands.

The SRV Foreign Ministry says in its statement that the documents recently published in Beijing are meant to prove that these islands allegedly belong to China. At the same time, during talks with the party and government delegation of Vietnam in September 1975, the Chinese leaders recognized the presence of differences between the two countries on the question of which country owns the Paracel and Spratly Islands and agreed to hold talks to settle this problem.

By illegally seizing the Paracel Islands China violated the territorial integrity of Vietnam and the principles of the UN Charter which provide for a peaceful settlement of disputes, the statement says. Having committed a large-scale aggression against Vietnam the Chinese side again raised the question of the disputed islands. This action by China coincides in time with the escalation of war preparations on the frontier with the SRV and the striving of the Chinese authorities to avoid a discussion of urgent measures to ensure peace and stability in the border districts. It is quite obvious, the SRV Foreign Ministry says in its statement, that the leaders of China have not abandoned their plans to launch a new aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Their actions seriously jeopardise peace in Southeast Asia and expose again the great-power expansionist and hegemonistic aspirations of the Beijing authorities.

PRC CONTINUES 'MILITARY PRESSURE' ON SRV

LD051532 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

["New Chinese Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, August 5, TASS--Together with repeated and prolonged shelling of Vietnamese territory from artillery pieces and mortars and the firing on it from machine guns, the intrusions by Chinese units into Ha Tuyen Province, as a result of which there are numerous casualties among Vietnamese population and a considerable material damage has been inflicted, the Chinese side in recent days staged a series of incidents which are of obviously provocative character at the border bridge Bac Luan in Quang Ninh Province, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

Thus, on July 28 and August 1 under the protection of hundreds of soldiers, tens of Chinese crossed bia the bridge into the Vietnamese side, and some of them forced their way into the building of the Bac Luan check point. Vietnamese border guards took appropriate measures, forcing the intruders to withdraw back to China.

It is perfectly evident, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY points out, that those were deliberate provocations against Vietnam. China continues provocative sallies, intensifies military pressure on Vietnam and creates tension which grows with every passing day, in border areas with the obvious aim of preparing conditions for a new military venture against the SRV. China should bear the entire responsiblity for grave consequences of those actions.

VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD071213 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Vietnamese Friends' Arrival"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Vietnamese People's Army headed by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, arrived in the Soviet Union 3 August at the invitation of Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, to exchange experience of party political work. The delegation includes Maj Gen Dang Vu Hiep, candidate member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and deputy chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, and others.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Army General A.A. Yepishev, Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other responsible political workers.

The welcoming party included Ta Huu Kanh, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Col Do The Nhan, military, naval and air attache at the SRV Embassy in the USSR.

On the same day Army General A.A. Yepishev had talks at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate with Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, and members of the delegation.

Army General A.A. Yepishev familiarized the Vietnamese friends with the main direction of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces and with the activities of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Col Gen Chu Huy Man spoke about urgent questions of the work of Vietnamese People's Army political organs under modern conditions.

Questions of further developing and strengthening friendly ties between the political organs of the USSR and SRV armed forces were also discussed during the meeting.

Col Gen G.V. Sredin and executives of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate participated in the talks.

MORE ON VISIT OF INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD071547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 1 August V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Indonesia headed by Domopranoto, chairman of the People's Representation Council (parliament).

V.V. Kuznetsov conveyed greetings and best wishes to the delegation members from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During a talk, questions on Soviet-Indonesian relations and certain international problems were broached.

The Soviet Union, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed, advocates the maintenance and development of friendly relations among states. The USSR allots an important place in these relations to parliamentary-level meetings. The activation of parliamentary contacts between our two countries will without doubt promote the expansion of Soviet-Indonesian relations.

On behalf of Indonesian parliamentarians Domopranoto expressed sincere gratitude for the warm and cordial reception given the delegation. The visit to the USSR, the delegation chief said, has given us the opportunity to become aquainted with the Soviet people's life and work and to see the progress they have achieved.

The delegation met with leading workers from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. A talk was held during which questions of cooperation between the two countries were broached.

Delegation Departure

LD081147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS: "Sincere Gratitude"]

[Text] Jakarta, 4 August--A delegation of the Indonesian People's Representation Council (parliament), which had been in the Soviet Union on an official visit, has returned home. In a conversation with a TASS correspondent, Domopranoto, the parliament's speaker, expressed complete satisfaction with the results of talks held with leaders of the USSR Supreme Soviet in which possibilities of expanding parliamentary ties between the two countries were discussed. The participants in the talks also broached questions of bilateral relations and discussed a number of international problems of mutual interest.

On behalf of the delegation Domopranoto expressed sincere gratitude for the warm, cordial reception accorded the Indonesian parliamentarians in the Soviet Union.

POLAND'S GIEREK VISITS KIEV, DEPARTS FOR HOME

AU071549 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] While resting in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, today visited the Soviet Ukraine's capital city. At Borispol Airport he was welcomed by Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; Botvin, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary, and other officials.

In a conversation Comrades Sokolov, Lyashko and Botvin told the guests that the working people of the republic and of the Ukraine's capital marked the year that elaspsed since his last visit to Kiev with new successes in economic and cultural construction. The socioeconomic program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress is being successfully implemented. Comrade Gierek was familiarized with the role of the Ukrainian SSR in Soviet-Polish cooperation within the framework of long-term (?special purpose) programs adopted by the CEMA for cultural exchanges.

Edward Gierek pointed out that his recent meeting in the Crimea with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, was of great importance for the further strengthening of links between the CPSU and the PZPR, of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Comrade Gierek familiarized himself with the work of the Paton Electric Welding Institute, which performs the role of a coordination center for CEMA member countries in the sphere of welding. Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Dubko, deputy director of the institute, spoke about the directions of the collective's creative quest, stressing that a number of scientific research, planning and designing organizations and plants in People's Poland actively participated in the treatment of common subjects.

Edward Gierek inspected the site where a new edifice is being built for the Kiev branch of the Central Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum. Comrade Gierek wished the building collective a successful coping with the honorable task--the construction of a museum for the working people's leader.

Today Comrade Gierek left Kiev for home.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN USSR 'FOR REST'

ID071636 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 7 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, came to the Soviet Union today for brief rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

ROMANIAN COOPERATION WITH USSR, ALLIES NOTED

ID071204 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 7 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--"The many-year experience of Soviet-Romanian cooperation is evidence showing that its strengthening accords with the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples, facilitates their advance along the road of building socialism and communism, safeguards favourable external conditions for such construction," says the monthly INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke.

"Relying on political and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Romania, once a backward agrarian country, has become in the past 35 years a socialist state with a big industrial potential and a cooperative farming.

"The Soviet Union holds first place in Romania's foreign trade (17 per cent), the monthly goes on to say. Soviet exports to Romania are highly important types of machinetools, power engineering, electrotechnical, ore and coal mining, hoisting and transportation equipment, installations for the metallurgical and chemical industries and also the main items of raw materials and semifinished materials, needed for the expansion of Romania's industry. The USSR, in turn, is one of the principal importers of Romanian manufactural goods.

"In the post-war period, over 100 industrial enterprises and other projects have been built with Soviet economic and technical assistance. The delivery of Soviet-made complete equipment and technical assistance for 47 industrial enterprises and projects have been envisaged for 1976-1980."

"The bilateral contacts between the Soviet Union and Romania cannot be divorced from the collective cooperative of the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Such a cooperation, of course, presuppcses that parallel with the national efforts of each of the socialist countries, important factors for their successes are fraternal mutual assistance, readiness to take into consideration not only their own interests but also the interests of their socialist friends and allies."

ROMANIA'S MICUIESCU INTERVIEWED ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

ID071631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 4 ID

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with Romanian Deputy Prime Minister A. Miculescu under rubrics "From the Socialist Countries" and "Our Interviews": "Transforming the Countryside's Life"--date of interview not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Bucharest--Agriculture is an important part of the Romanian economy. At the request of a PRAVDA correspondent A. Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and minister of agricultural production and processing, gave an account of agriculture's successes, the cooperation between Romania and the USSR in this area and Romania's present agrarian policy.

[Miculescu writes] While paying tribute to our successes, we are well aware that there is an enormous field of activity ahead. Important problems of raising the sector's efficiency remain to be solved. In particular, a most important task for farmers is the all-round increase of production of grain, sugar beet, potatoes, fruit, grapes and vegetables which is planned to be achieved to a considerable extent by raising the yield of these crops. Livestock-raising workers have been set the task of insuring a further increase in the production of meat, milk, eggs and other goods on the basis of an increase in the productivity of livestock and poultry, a growth in their population and labor mechanization.

The resolution of the RCP Central Committee February (1979) Plenum "On Improving the Unified Leadership and Planning of Agriculture and the Creation of Unified State and Cooperative Agroindustrial Councils and Increasing Agricultural Output" opens up new opportunities for agricultural workers.

Precisely 709 of these councils have been created in the country. They link agricultural mechanization stations, cooperative, state farms, intercooperative associations, agricultural processing enterprises, research institutes, experimental stations, sectorial higher educational establishments and other enterprises in the sector.

Farms which are members of a council retain their legal independence and have their own income and expenditure plans. At the county level general administrations for agriculture and the industrial processing of agricultural produce are being created. These organizational measures for unified leadership of all agricultural sectors are designed to insure the process of further concentration and specialization in agricultural production, the efficient utilization of the land stock, material and manpower resources and machinery, the improvement of specialists' training and a closer link between science and practical life.

As in other sectors of the economy, our country maintains close links with the socialist states in the agricultural sphere. We attach great significance to constantly developing and deepening our relations with the USSR. This cooperation is deep-rooted. Back when the first state agricultural enterprises and cooperatives were being created in the republic hundreds of our specialists visited the USSR where they studied the experience of sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

A qualitatively new stage in the cooperation between the corresponding ministries and research institutes in the two countries opened up after the signing in February 1970 of the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. Romanian and Soviet scientists are engaged in joint research on evolving new high-yield strains and hybrids of grain and industrial crops and in the elaboration and introduction into production of leading technology. A mutual exchange of seeds and sowing material and pedigree livestock takes place.

We study the experience of the land of the soviets and the other fraternal states in the sphere of the concentration and specialization of agricultural production. In our turn we share with them our successes. Cooperation in the sphere of agricultural machine building is yielding tangible fruit.

In recent years our cooperation has been taking a new form. The Romanian side gives the USSR technical assistance in conducting work on soybean cultivation and the Soviet Union gives Romania assistance in the cultivation of fiber flax, tomatoes and castor oil plants. The mutual training of specialists at the local level is practiced within the framework of these measures.

Romanian-Soviet cooperation within the sphere of agriculture has good prospects and accords with the interests of both peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace.

To greet the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism and the 12th RCP Congress with new labor achievements--that is the concern of our republic's agricultural workers at the moment.

SOVIET NAVAL VESSELS TO VISIT VARNA IN BULGARIA

LD071938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] On 10 August a detachment of Soviet naval vessels will arrive in the Bulgarian port of Varna on a 4-day official friendly visit. It will be under the command of Admiral Khovrin, commander of the Black Sea fleet. Soviet sailors will take part in the celebrations of Bulgarian Navy Day.

GDR, POLISH NAVAL CHIEFS' VISIT TO ESTONIA REPORTED

LD080823[Editorial Report LD] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 28 July 1979 carries on pages 1 and 4 a number of unattributed and ETA-attributed reports totaling 1,600 words on the visit to the port of Tallinn by detachments of GDR and Polish warships.

A report announcing the arrival 27 July on the GDR training ship "Wilhelm Pieck" and the patrol vessel "Berlin" under the command of Admiral Willi Ehm, chief of the GDR People's Navy, states that the welcoming party included "Adm V. Sidorov, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic fleet, and Vice Adm N. Shibakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the twice Red Banner Baltic fleet." Sidorov and Shibakov are also reported to have met Polish Admiral L. Janczyszyn, commander of the Polish Navy when he arrived the same day with the Polish training ship "Wodnik", and two other vessels.

Other reports cover visits made by Admirals W. Ehm and L. Janczyszyn to Tallinn's gorispolkom chairman and gorkom second secretary and the return visits paid by these officials to the two admirals, the press conferences given by Admirals Ehm and Janczyszyn, a meeting to mark USSR Navy Day at the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee between Polish and GDR sailors from the visiting ships and USSR sailors who are Komsomol members, and finally a "diary of the visit" reporting visits to enterprises, an institute and a farm by sailors from the Polish and GDR ships and a reception in their honor given by Adm V. Sidorov.

PATOLICHEV CONFERS WITH GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SOELLE

LD071217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Tass report under general heading "Official Reporter"]

[Text] N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, had talks 3 August with H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. Questions of the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

USTINOV GREETS POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ON NATIONAL DAY

LD060945 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Army General W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense

Respected Comrade Minister:

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I cordially congratulate you and all soldiers of the Polish People's Army on the national holiday--the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. Together with the entire Soviet people the soldiers of the USSR Armed Forces are sincerely gladdened by the Polish working people's achievements in implementing the Seventh PZPR Congress decisions on building a developed socialist society in Poland.

On this festive day Soviet soldiers wish their Polish brothers in arms new successes in further enhancing their motherland's defense capability and in strengthening combat cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and the other socialist countries.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

PONOMAREV PRAISES EFFORTS ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD081003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer Col M. Ponomarev: "Time-Tested"]

[Text] It has often happened in history that contemporaries of a particular event have been unable at first to properly assess its significance. It has taken time for the essence of the event to reveal itself fully. But the converse has also occurred. The significance of an historical event and its influence on the destiny of the peoples has become apparent at once.

This was the case with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki 4 years ago--30 July-1 August 1975. The whole of mankind felt at the time that this was an unusual event of great political dimensions. The time that has elapsed since then has fully confirmed that original assessment. For the unprecedented meeting of the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada really was of tremendous international significance.

In fact, the all-European conference summed up the political results of World War II and confirmed the involability of the existing borders of Europe. It confirmed the futility and harmfulness of the position-of-strength policy and cold war. The conference laid the foundation for a new stage in the relaxation of tension and was an important step toward consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence and arranging relations of equal cooperation between states with different social systems. Finally, it was the starting point for and an effective instrument in the struggle to further consolidate the security of the peoples.

The path to Helsinki was not easy. At first the proposal to convene an all-European conference put forward at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee session in Budapest back in 1969 was not supported. In fact it met with stubborn resistance from the Western powers. The forces of imperialist reaction, the supporters of an unbridled arms race and the cold war champions tried their hardest to wreck the possibility of a conference and prevent the leaders of the European countries, the United States and Canada from sitting down at the same table to jointly discuss very acute contemporary problems.

It took a hard struggle by the European socialist countries to implement the idea they had put forward. It needed the titanic activity of our Leninist party and its Central Committee to implement the peace program elaborated by the 24th CPSU Congress. It required the efforts of millions of progressive Europeans and the steadfast will of the peoples to consolidate their security. It needed a switch to realistic positions by prominent statesmen and politicians in Western countries who realized at long last that given the present shift in socialism's favor in the correlation of forces in the international arena they had no alternative but to place their relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on a footing of peaceful coexistence. It was only then, only after long and hard preliminary talks, that the leaders of the 35 states gathered in Helsinki and signed the Final Act of the all-European conference.

The ideas which form the basis of the conference's work and the provisions laid down in the Final Act are an action platform for many years to come. Their beneifical influence on the political climate in Europe and the world in general is obvious to any sober-minded person. Every year sees a widening of peaceful cooperation among the states which participated in the Helsinki conference in the economic, scientific and technical, cultural and other spheres.

This has been promoted to a decisive extent by the firm line of the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries which are seeking to insure that the Final Act is comprehensively fulfilled and that the document's principled provisions on political and military detente are filled with specific material content. "The materialization of detente--that is the essence of the matter, the essence of all that must make peace in Europe really lasting and stable," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in Helsinki 4 years ago. "And we attach paramount importance," he continued, "to the task of halting the arms race and achieving real results in disarmament."

All the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and Soviet state is directed toward achieving these noble goals which are in keeping with the aspirations of all Soviet people and all the peoples of the world. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states are not stopping at what has been achieved. They are filled with determination to go further, to deepen and widen political detente and supplement it with military detente.

The 25th CPSU Congress elaborated a program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and freedom and independence of the peoples. This program became a common action platform for the other socialist community states. A number of major ideas put forward by them aimed at normalizing the international climate and averting the threat of a world thermonuclear war have been set down in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee Moscow conference in November 1978 and in a number of speeches by Comrade L. I. Breshnev.

If adopted, any of these proposals would play a major role in consolidating international security. Nevertheless, a few particularly important ones can be highlighted. They are the proposal on concluding among all the Helsinki conference states a treaty on the nonuse of nuclear or conventional types of weapons against one another; the proposal on widening measures to build confidence among the states in the spirit of the all-European conference Final Act; the proposal on reaching an agreement on not expanding the military-political groups in Europe; the proposal on restricting the level of military exercises and extending confidence-building measures to the Mediterranean; the proposal on convening a conference at political level with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada on military detente questions.

Of course, it is not easy to solve all these questions and reach specific accords on them. But it is possible, given a mutual desire to normalize the political climate in Europe and save the peoples from the threat of war. And the results of the Soviet-American Vienna summit and the signing of the SALT II treaty are evidence that it is really possible to reach an agreement on the basis of mutual respect and nondetriment to the security of any side. The implementation of this treaty will lead to a significant curbing of the arms race in the most dangerous types of arms and will impart positive impetus to the whole complex of Soviet-American relations.

But is has to be said that the new initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are meeting with hostility from the opponents of detente. It is well known, for example, that the NATO leading organs have essentially failed to reply to all the Warsaw Pact states' recent proposals. Moreover, the public has been made aware of NATO document SN22 dated February 1976. This document contains recommendations to propaganda services on...discrediting the accords laid down in the all-European conference Final Act.

A number of bourgeois press organs are trumpeting the false thesis of the "dangerousness" of detente or the thesis that it benefits the USSR alone. [paragraph continues]

Western propaganda is still trying to emasculate the results of the all-European conference and attempting in defiance of the truth to make out that the Soviet Union is placing obstacles in the way of the implementation of the accords reached in Helsinki.

All this is a serious hindrance to deepening detente and consolidating peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. But the broad militarist preparations in the North Atlantic bloc countries are a special threat to the security of the peoples. NATO headquarters is continuing to accelerate the arms race, is organizing provocative military demonstrations near the socialist countries' borders and is feverishly preparing for a nuclear war.

The growth of the military expenditure of the United States and its partners in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc continues unabated. The military-industrial complexes' stooges in NATO headquarters are hard at work securing the adoption of up-to-date types of weapons and combat equipment. The questions of deploying American neutron weapons in West Europe is still on the agenda. The Atlantic strategists have embarked on specific plans to equip the bloc's armed forces in Europe with the so-called "Eurostrategic" weapons--medium-range nuclear missiles capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory.

All these preparations are being made under cover of fabrications about the "Soviet military threat," "imbalance of forces," the "worrying military effort" of the Soviet Union, its "frightening successes" in the sphere of nuclear and other types of weapons--there is nothing that the Western propaganda services won't concoct in order to justify the militarist course of the NATO countries' reactionary circles. The ballyhoo about the "threat from the East" is also used as a cover for the unsavory actions of Western countries' representatives at the current talks which--if successful--may lead to a marked reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe.

This applies in particular to the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe taking place in Vienna. It is the Western powers' fault that the talks have been marking time for so long. The Western partners are trying to obscure the essential point of the talks in sterile debate. They have still not given a concrete reply to the socialist countries' recently supplemented and concretized proposals of June last year.

Yes, the enemies of peace and the security of the peoples are still trying to place obstacles in the way of detente. But they are unable to halt the advance of historical development. Despite the considerable difficulties caused by the actions of aggressive imperialist circles, the political atmosphere in Europe is definitely clearing. The peoples are viewing the future with ever-growing confidence.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and what has been done to implement the Final Act adopted at this conference have played a colossal part in strengthening this confidence and in saving Europe from the ice pack of cold war. The historic document signed in Helsinki 4 years ago has stood the test of time. Its significance is unfading.

NOVOSTI'S BEGLOV REVIEWS STATUS OF DETENTE AFTER HELSINKI

LD071555 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI political observer S. Beglov article: "For Peace on Earth"]

[Text] The international public is celebrating the fourth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which concluded its work in Helsinki, 1 August 1975. The historic role and place of this conference as the first collective effort to avert a new cataclysm fraught with nuclear disaster for the whole world stand out in still greater relief now, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II, which particularly abundatly shed blood over the land from the Atlantic to the Volga and, along with World War I, took the lives of tens of millions of Europeans.

A code of norms of interstate relations fully in accordance with the demands of peaceful coexistence was formulated in Helsinki. It emphasized that nonuse of force and inviolability of borders, as well as the duty of states to respect each other's right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems, must become immutable and effective rules for interstate relations.

The main provisions of the Helsinki Final Act have also given a very strong boost to the materialization of detente as a form of cooperation in the interests of preventing war and developing cooperation among states in all spheres.

If we look back at the course of events over the past 4 years, whether within the framework of bilateral relations or collective meetings (in Belgrade, for example), we inevitably draw one chief conclusion from this observation. When the adopted norms of relations have been observed, the stability and cooperation factor has invariably strengthened. But when attempts have been made to disregard the norms so vitally important for relations among states with different social systems, the situations that have arisen have benefitted no one but supporters of a return to the cold war with its methods of psychological subversion in the spirit of militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

As regards political relations between states in East and West Europe, since the all-European conference they have assumed a more even nature and begun being filled with richer and more diverse content. The leaders of the states which participated in the conference have begun meeting with each other far more frequently and regularly--which results in new practical forms of cooperation being agreed on. The most important events on this plane include the visits which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made to France in 1977 and to the FRG in May 1978 and the recently formulated Soviet-French program for the development of cooperation in favor of peace and detente. Other forms of political contacts, including regular visits by foreign ministers, have also been developed between countries in East and West Europe.

The principles and guidelines on developing economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation are a very important section of the all-European conference's Final Act. This is the material fabric of detente. The result of cooperation in this sphere among states with different social systems is very significant. The volume of trade between East and West Europe has increased sharply. Economic relations between the Soviet Union and many capitalist countries have been placed on a long-term footing. The large-scale, long-term programs which our country is implementing in the sphere of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with France, the FRG and Finland stand out among them.

In all, the Soviet Union has concluded with West European states approximately 30 agreements aimed at developing trade and other ties in the material production sphere since the all-European conference. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, " These agreements are a kind of joint capital investment by East and West in a very necessary and mutually advantageous cause--the preservation and strengthening of international peace."

In the sphere of humanitarian cooperation the Helsinki accords set three chief aims formulated in the Final Act: The strengthening of peace, of mutual understanding among the peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality. This is precisely what our country is working for, steadily extending its cultural ties with other countries. The spirit of these accords is contradicted by the dissemination of misinformation under the guise of "free flow" in one direction and by the use of the humanitarian sphere for direct interference in other countries' internal affairs in the spirit of open disregard for other peoples' customs, laws and sovereignty. Unfortunately, the atmosphere of detente in Europe is being poisoned precisely by actions of this sort on the part of Western circles which are persisting in their nonrecognition of the political realities or laying claim to exemptions for themselves from the principle of reciprocity.

The foremost task of European cooperation is to reduce the level of military confrontation. It is gratifying that in fulfillment of the Helsinki accords certain measures to strengthen trust have become the rule: mutual notification of large-scale military exercises for ground forces with a total strength of more than 25,000 men and the exchange of observers to attend military exercises.

These are just the first steps, however, tremendous military potential has been concentrated on both sides of the line dividing the two groups of states in Europe. The approximate equality of forces, generally recognized by everyone, creates a starting point for mutual reductions. Against this background particular alarm is prompted by NATO's gambling on a long-term arms buildup program. And the matter is not helped by incessant speculation on the "Soviet threat." Previous experience has already shown graphically that campaigns of this sort to intimidate public opinion are organized in the interests of those who really do not want to disarm.

For it was precisely the socialist countries that suggested freezing the levels of the military potentials of the two sides in Europe as soon as the representatives of West and East sat round the negotiating table in Vienna. But the West ignored that suggestion. The socialist countries express unchanging readiness to begin reducing any type of weapons.

The Warsaw Pact countries' initiative to convene a conference at political level this year with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada with a view to comprehensively examining all possible measures to ease military confrontation in Europe is in full accordance with the "Helsinki spirit."

The agenda of measures for military detente advanced by the fraternal socialist countries is still headed by the proposals for all the states which participated in the all-European conference to conclude a treaty renouncing the first use of both nuclear and conventional arms against each other and on the nonenlargement of military-political groupings.

Thus the partners to the Helsinki accords have enough levers at hand with which they could begin actively transferring detente from the political to the military sphere. The recently concluded SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States, which is awaiting ratification, has received support in all European capitals. All this indicates how important it is for the fate of detente to show the political will to say "stop" to the arms race.

Never before has history granted the peoples of the European Continent such a long peace. This has been made possible, above all, under the influence of the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their indefatigable initiatives, which have met with a positive response in circles of realistically-minded people in Western countries. To insure that this peace acquires a firm guarantee what is needed is movement forward, and only forward, along the path of deepening and materializing detente in all spheres.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL MARKS 4TH ANNIVERSARY OF CSCE

LD071235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Peaceful Sky Over Europe"]

[Test] Over the generations Europe's best minds have dreamed of a time without bloody wars bringing people grief and suffering. For centuries these dreams were taken for pure utopia. The militarists did not spare "cannon fodder" in fulfilling their goals, hiding behind demagogic reasonings on man's incorrigibly "bellicose nature."

But yesterday's Europe is being replaced by the Europe of today, for which peace is not a utiopia but a reality. "For more than 30 years there has been a peaceful sky over Europe. That is very important," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "Never before, seemingly, has history given our continent's peoples so long a peace. And the peoples must be clearly aware that to a great extent, even to a decisive extent, this is the result of the fact that half of Europe now lives under socialism."

A special place in the tremendous work that has been done on our continent to insure that present and future generations could count on a peaceful future belongs to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Eruope. The moving moments when on 1 August 1975 in Helsinki's Finlandia Palace the leaders of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada put their signatures to the Final Act of the conference are still fresh in everyone's memory.

In summing up the political results of World War II and confirming the inviolability of the established borders, the Helsinki forum opened up a new stage on the path of lessening international tension and asserting the principle of peaceful coexistence.

The 4 years which have passed since the adoption of the Final Act represent a short span of history. However, this period was long enough for the vital need for the accords achieved to appear and for the importance of fulfilling all the Final Act's provisions fully and in their totality to be confirmed.

The observance of the principles contained in the Final Act helped relations among European states to acquire a more even character, to be given weighty and diverse expression and be enriched by the practice of broad bilateral and multilateral political contacts and consultations among states with different social systems. A special role here is played by summit talks and meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Western heads of state and government, which help to build confidence and deepen cooperation in various spheres.

The participants in the European dialog have begun to understand each other's viewpoints and legitimate interests better and to advance together along the guidelines set by the all-European conference. In speaking of the positive changes which have taken place in Europe since the Helsinki meeting we must not ignore the increased potential for mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation. This cooperation is increasingly frequently built on a long-term, large-scale basis, real prospects are emerging for all-European cooperation in the spheres of transport, energy and protection of the environment. Cultural exchange is becoming richer and more diverse and contacts in other humanitarian spheres are being developed.

The Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are striving to give a new impetus to the implementation of the Final Act. [paragraph continues]

They have elaborated a wide program of concrete measures in the sphere of military detente, aimed at building confidence among the states of Europe, lessening military confrontation and subsequently reducing the concentration of and curtailing armed forces and armaments on the continent.

At their recent session in Budapest the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee proposed convening a political-level conference to examine this question, with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada. Today a major step in strengthening peace and security in Europe would be the conclusion of a treaty between all the states which took part in the all-European conference renouncing first use of nuclear and conventional weapons against each other.

The problems of European security are inextricably connected with the fate of international peace and with the potential for averting a new world war, ending the arms race and making the transition to disarmament. Hence, the broad approval with which the vast majority of the continent's public greeted the signing of the USSR-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty is natural.

"...The agreement on SALT II," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in Vienna, "must act as a stimulus for more rapid progress at talks on other questions of limiting competition in the military sphere. It is time to reach agreement, at last, at the talks taking place here in Vienna on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

The peoples of Europe have already traveled a considerable distance since Helsinki, setting an example of how it is possible to coexist, cooperate and work together in our time. But the detente process is not a smooth, rolled road. The enemies of peace and progress try to hinder this process, raising obstacles great and small and piling up new difficulties in such an important problem as disarmament. The NATO bosses seek loopholes to push through a decision on deploying medium-range nuclear missile weapons on West European soil. The Pentagon has not renounced its sinister designs of creating neutron arsenals in Europe in addition to its nuclear munitions dumps.

The peace-loving public on the European Continent is stepping up the struggle against the intrigues of those Western circles which oppose detente and try to disrupt the pace of implementation of the Final Act.

The building of confidence demands efforts from all interested parties. Only then will the positive changes on our continent become stable and irreversible. For its part the Soviet Union, in close fraternal cooperation with the other socialist community countries and acting in strict accordance with the spirit and the letter of Helsinki, is following a principled course of deepening detente and is making a tangible contribution to the process of normalizing the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

MALIN SCORES WEU PLANS FOR EUROPEAN ARMS PARLEY

LD071100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Malin article: "Dangerous Undertaking: What the Colloquium of 'Gun Kings' Is Designed to Promote"]

[Text] The leaders of the Western European Union have decided to convene a conference in the fall with a view to elaborating recommendations for "European policy in the armaments production sphere," the Belgian press writes. [paragraph continues]

About 400 people--representatives of the Western European Union itself, NATO and the EEC--will take part in the "colloquium." But West European industrialists engaged in armaments production will form the main contingent.

The forthcoming assemblage of "gun kings" has been interpreted by the West European public as an action which contrzdicts the spirit of the time. After all, the decision to organize it has been taken since the recent Soviet-U.S. summit, after the Warsaw Pact states' new initiatives at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and, moreover, on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Brussels is not concealing the fact that although the decision on the "colloquium" emanates from the Western European Union the so-called NATO "Eurogroup" is the true instigator of its convening. It will be recalled that this group, which includes almost all the West European NATO countries, owes its inception to the desire of the West European military-industrial concerns to measure their strength against their U.S. rivals and to snatch more orders for arms production. They have something worth fighting for. After all, the West European countries' military expenditure rose from $24.5 billion in 1970 to $58.3 billion in 1977 and by a decision of the Washington NATO Council session is to increase by 3 percent a year....

It has now become customary whenever events promoting detente take place or are planned in the world for detente's opponents to be activated immediately. This means primarily the military-industrial complex which sees detente as a threat to its own selfish interests. "'The improvement of political relations' between East and West and primarily between the USSR and the United States," the U.S. scholar G. Kennan notes, "is interpreted as an acute threat by the gigantic communities which live by tension and military confrontation."

It is a case above all of a threat to the advantageous contracts for arms deliveries and consequently to the profits of the military-industrial corporations. And the profits of West European military concerns like Vickers, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, Flik, Hawker-Siddely, Dassault and others are gigantic. The military-industrial monopolies' profit norms, according to Western specialists' calculations, vary between 50 and 2,000 percent.

According to UN figures, the revenue of the Italian captains of the military industry totals 700 billion lire a year, for instance. The West German Flik concern alone will pocket DM6.9 billion from implementing the program to build the Leopard tank. The cost of an order for 609 Tornado multirole aircraft produced by FRG (the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm Company), British (the Aerospace Company) and Italian (Aeritalia) manufacturers will be in excesss of 8 billion pounds sterling, according to Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES.

In all, according to NATO decisions, over the next 10 years the implementation of over 100 specific programs for building up armaments will require $80 billion: The West European countries will account for half this sum. So, the arms manufacturers invited to the "colloquium" have something to discuss.

These manufacturers are not only concerned to produce and deliver arms for their own Atlantic needs, so to speak. The export of arms to other countries outside the NATO framework has now become a gigantic business.

And even that is not all. The "Eurogroup" leadership's "anxiety" is also aroused, the West European press stresses, by the fact that any advance along the path of detente hinders the idea of the West European countries' military integration nurtured by this leadership. And this idea conceals imperialist circles' poorly camouflaged desire to have at their disposal, in addition to political and economic advantages in the foreign policy arena, a mailed fist as a universal means of resolving acute sociopolitical problems "in their own home."

The fueling of the arms race and the political maneuvers of detente's opponents are accompanied by propaganda manipulation of public opinion. A "Eurogroup" circular relating to activity in the information sphere stresses that "one of the group's main goals is to provide the public with more extensive information regarding the problems of European defense in the NATO alliance." And so it "provides information...."

The Western mass media, generously paid by the military business, have adopted an overt course of casting doubt on the peace-loving course of Soviet foreign policy and the USSR's struggle to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament. Intimidating the population with the "Soviet peril," the Western propagandists are seeking to prove that trust among the peoples is impossible. Tension, they allege, is a constant factor of international life while security depends exclusively on the arms buildup. Hence the astounding conclusion is drawn that the arms race is positive and stabilizing and is virtually some kind of guarantee of the preservation of peace.

Obviously sensing the weakness of "arguments" of this sort, the Western propagandists are increasingly frequently advancing different though no less phony "arguments." They try to prove that the arms race will allegedly help the capitalist countries cope with their economic troubles, reduce unemployment, and halt inflation. Some bourgeois press organs are cynically calculating how many jobs can be provided by producing new types of arms. Is it not for this reason that it is intended to invite representatives of the West European trade union associations to this "colloquium"?

Attempts of this sort designed to manipulate psychologically a population suffering from unemployment, inflation, and the price increases should, according to the designs of the Western propagandists, justify the policy line of militarization in the eyes of the public. But reality itself refutes their assertions. Life convincingly shows that the militarization of the economy is destructive to social production since it is an unproductive way of consuming national income. It diverts considerable human and material resources from the economy's production sphere and retards scientific and technical progress in peaceful spheres. Expenditure on arms production is covered by increasing the taxes levied from the population and hiking prices for goods, mainly necessities. The unrestrained rise in the cost of living and inflation in the Western countries is the direct result of militarism. They not only lower the population's living standard but also disorganize the capitalist states' economy.

Cock-and-bull stories about the allegedly "beneficial" influence of the arms race on the resolution of unemployment are utterly false. It is precisely in the past few years, when the production and stockpiling of weapons have assumed a particularly broad scale, that unemployment in the capitalist countries has reached a record level.

The path to economic recovery lies not in stepping up the arms race but on the contrary in cutting back military expenditure and channeling it into peaceful needs. [paragraph continues]

As the FRG Committee for Peace, Cooperation and Disarmament points out, 150,000 jobs could be created in the FRG for DM3 billion--less than half the cost of the Leopard tanks. And what useful things could be created for people by the 400,000 scientists and engineers engaged, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, in the development and production of modern armaments!

But that is not what will be discussed at the forthcoming "colloquium" of "gun kings" which, the Belgian press says, is designed to "breathe oxygen" into the West European military industry; a dangerous undertaking. Colossal nonproductive material expenditure for military purposes are only one result of the arms race. Another equally negative consequence is that the stockpiling of weapons and the development of new types of weapons poison the international atmosphere, engender mutual mistrust and intensify the danger of the outbreak of military conflicts.

DELEGATION OF PCE AFFILIATED SCIENTISTS ENDS USSR VISIT

ID081017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 4 ID

[Text] TASS--A delegation of Spanish communist scientists was in the Soviet Union 23 July through 3 August in accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the Spanish Communist Party [PCE]. The Spanish communists visited Moscow, Leningrad and Novosibirsk and familiarized themselves with the life of the Soviet people and with the CPSU's activities in the sphere of science and technology. They had comradely meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and Science and Educational Institutions Department, Novosibirskiy Obkom, Leningrad Gorkom, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education, Higher Schooling and Scientific Establishments. The delegation members visited various scientific establishments. The PCE delegation visited Akademgorodok and familiarized itself with the activities of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Spanish communist scientists declared that the PCE delegation's visit to the USSR had enabled them to see for themselves the Soviet Union's great achievements in the sphere of science and to familiarize themselves with the way in which Soviet science is developing systematically under the CPSU's leadership--which helps to enhance the Soviet people's material well-being. The delegation members expressed cordial gratitude to the warm welcome given them. There was a frank exchange of opinions on many questions during the PCE delegation members' meetings and talks with soviet, party and trade union workers and scientists. The PCE delegation believes that the strengthening of fraternal relations between the two parties accords with the common desires of the PCE and the CPSU and with the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

MOSCOW COMPARES TURKEY'S RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

ID071522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Aug 79 ID

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov entitled "Problems of Turkey Today," in the series "Topical Problems of International Life"]

[Excerpt] Comrades, radio listeners, I would briefly like to consider Turkey's foreign policy. Attention was drawn to it in particular following the revolution in Iran. Ankara's reaction was at that time being sounded out from Washington. Will not the Turks decide to pick up something from what the new Iran has thrown out, together with the shah? Ankara's reply was in the negative: No, we will not pick up anything: neither the shah's role as gendarme in the Near East, nor the American stations for electronic espionage on the Soviet Union which were dismantled in Iran.

The correction of the foreign policy course now being implemented by Turkey is shown in this reply. The country is freeing itself from too much dependence on the United States and is devoting more attention to relations with neighboring states. For instance, the passivity of the United States and of the West in general concerning the questions of economic and financial aid to the gravely ill NATO member is not to Ankara's liking.

Ankara insists on its right to contribute to detente, refusing to remain an anachronistic remnant of the cold war, lagging behind other countries in developing relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

One can say that Ankara is ill at ease in the company of the NATO states which condescend ingly slight their semi-Asian ally, driving a wedge between it and its neighbors.

We will not exaggerate Turkish-American differences. The question is, of course, not that of a rupture, but of a new equilibrium which rules out neither American dollars nor American arms, nor even the American bases on Turkish territory, albeit on different conditions, now being worked out.

But one should not play down differences either. After all, in the final analysis, they are based on different conceptions of Turkey's place in the modern world. Right up until the recent demise of CENTO Turkey was, for the Washington strategists, the link between the two military blocs. It still remains NATO's southeastern flank and it is seen as an element in the encirclement of the Soviet Union. But naturally enough the Turkish people do not want to form such a link, one which does not bind them too strongly with a peaceful future. Turkish politicians now stress that the very position of Turkey, at the crossroads between east and west, north and south, make it possible for the country to help in the cause of rapprochement between peoples and states in the name of peace and good neighborliness.

This is a sensible approach, it is being applied to relations with the Soviet Union, too. Turkey does not want its relations with the United States to contain elements which would harm Turkish-Soviet relations.

Our relations are developing in a direction which satisfies both sides. The tradition of economic cooperation which arose some time ago between the young Soviet Republic and the new-born republic of Ataturk has been restored. Several enterprises of importance for the Turkish economy have been built with Soviet assistance.

Of course, this economic cooperation is not yet as extensive as it should be between two neighbors, but we hope that much is still ahead of us. Even now, looking at the history of Soviet-Turkish contacts, one can see how multitudinous and diverse they are.

Istanbul is a maze of hundreds of streets and alleys, thousands of years of history and millions of human (?lives). If one takes a panoramic view of Istanbul, one can see the grey points of minarets and the elegant fine line of the new bridge from Europe into Asia, a line drawn over the blue might of the Bosphorous, gleaming in the sun. There are white passenger liners on the blue waters, as well as containers, oblivious to what is going on around them, tugboats and fishing boats.

Soviet ships put in at Istanbul 1,065 times last year. More than 7,000 of our vessels crossed the Bosphorous in transit. You are revived in Istanbul by a feeling with which sailors are all too familiar: The feeling of the proximity of your homeland--after all it is only 600 km to Odessa by sea. In Istanbul, you have a strong feeling that Turkey is our neighbor.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

LD081133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text of L.I. Brezhnev greetings to Yasir 'Arafat]

[Text] To Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee:

Dear Comrade Yasir 'Arafat!

In connection with your 50th birthday accept my cordial wishes for good health and successes in your activities.

Your courageous struggle at the head of the PLO, which champions the Palestinian people's vital interests and their right to create their own state against the encroachments of imperialism, Zionism and their accomplices, has won you the Soviet people's sincere sympathies and support.

We value highly your contribution to the development of Soviet-Palestinian relations and the strengthening of Arab-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

I would like to take this opportunity to reeemphasize that the Palestinian and other Arab peoples will always have in the Soviet Union a dependable friend and ally in the struggle to insure their legitimate national rights and to achieve lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of a just comprehensive settlement with the participation of all the interested parties.

With respect

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PRAVDA MARKS YASIR 'ARAFAT'S 50TH BIRTHDAY

LD081135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed article: "Recognized Leader of Palestinian Resistance"]

[Text] The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, supreme commander-in-chief of the forces of Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat, marks his 50th birthday. His entire life is inseparably linked with the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the exercise of their inalienable national rights, flouted by the Israeli aggressors with the support of imperialist forces. During this struggle Yasir 'Arafat became a prominent politician, the recognized leader of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Y. 'Arafat was born in Jerusalem 4 August 1929. He graduated from Cairo University's engineering school in 1953. During the Anglo-Franco-Israeli aggression against Egypt in 1956 he fought as a member of a Palestinian unit.

'Arafat began his public and political activities early. While at the university he took an active part in the student movement. In 1957 he moved to Kuwait and together with a group of his comrades set up the Fatah organization--the largest in the Palestinian resistance movement--and became its leader.

The Palestinian National Congress held in Jerusalem in 1964 proclaimed the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Yasir 'Arafat was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in February 1969.

Yasir 'Arafat has made a noticeable contribution to the elaboration of the political program of activities of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the struggle to solve the Palestinian problem, which helped strengthen that organization and enhance its international positions. The Palestine Liberation Organization resolutely denounced the separate deal between Egypt and Israel as a collusion at the expense of the Arabs and behind their back, which has the aim to help Israel concolidate itself on the Arab lands captured in 1967.

Imperialist and Zionist circles are invariably working towards the elimination of Palestinian resistance movement. But their calculations are not coming true: The movement has not only withstood, but largely strengthened, it has become an important echelon of the Arab anti-imperialist forces. It is now quite obvious that it is impossible to have a durable and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict without a fair solution of the Palestinian problem. This problem can be solved only on the basis of ensuring the Arab people of Palestine the right to self-determination, including formation of an independent state of their own. The prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Arab world and in the international arena is steadily growing. The heads of Arab states declared unanimously at their conference in Rabat in October 1974 that only the PLO has the right to act as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The 29th UN General Assembly session in November 1974 adopted a resolution recognizing that "the Palestinian people are one of the main parties to the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East"; another decision invited the PLO to participate as an observer in the work of the UN General Assembly and all international organizations convened under UN auspices.

The struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine for their rights enjoys active support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the world progressive public. Yasir 'Arafat and other leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization repeatedly noted that consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, with all countries of the socialist community is the invariable political line of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"The Palestinian people", Yasir 'Arafat stressed, "will always remember the friendly stand held by the Soviet Union in support of our just legitimate struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism." On the day of the 50th birthday of the prominent leader of the Arab national liberation movment Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet people send him their greetings and wishes of new successes in the struggle for the vital interests of the Palestinian people, against encroachmens of imperialism, Zionism and their accomplices. The Soviet Union will continue carrying out the course of developing and strengthening Soviet-Palestinian links, the Soviet-Arab friendship and cooperation.

COMMENT ON OUTCOME OF HAIFA TALKS ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY

LD072328 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Egypt, Israel and the United States have completed their 3-day talks in the Israeli city of Haifa. The issue under discussion was so-called administrative autonomy for the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied territories, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Commentary is by Valentin Lapin, and this is what he writes:

Administrative autonomy has been proposed by Israel. The idea is to give the Palestinians the illusion of self-government but deprive them of the right to independence. The Israeli troops are to remain where they are. As the Israeli premier, Menahem Begin, has explained, the troops in a matter of 24 hours will suppress any attempt to set up an independent Palestinian state. In other words, such a move would change nothing. The Israeli occupation regime would be worse than a Bantustan, and it would mean enslavement again, said the PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat. The Palestinian people in the Arab world have rejected the plan for the establishment of administrative autonomy, yet the plan has been supported by official Washington and was approved by the Egyptian president at the meeting in Camp David. The talks in Haifa concerned the functions of a central body of self-government. In the opinion of Israel, Palestinian self-government should be concerned only with communal services and elementary schools. The Egyptian premier, Mustafa Khalil, asked to broaden the functions to make the facade of autonomy look more attractive. Naturally, Israel has turned down the request. Moreover, Egypt's partners in the talks have demanded that it display goodwill, that is, make new concessions.

Western reporters covering the Haifa talks are trying hard to play up what they describe as differences between Israel and the United States. In fact, if the two countries have any differences at all, these are minor in character and the attempts to play them up are aimed at proving to the Arab world that the United States and Egypt are allegedly concerned about the future of the Palestinians. And there's another aim: to lessen Egypt's isolation caused by the treacherous course of its leadership. Just as the previous talks on autonomy, the Haifa meeting has failed to bring the Palestinian problem nearer to its solution. It's obvious that all idea of autonomy, when Israel continues to occupy the Arab land, runs counter to the UN decisions and shows that participants in the talks don't intend to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-government and statehood. Yet the participants in the separate deal plan fresh attempts to thrust pseudoautonomy on the Palestinians and thereby torpedo a fair settlement of Palestinian problem or a general adjustment in the Middle East.

Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Begin plan to meet again in Haifa in 1 month's time. According to a recent report, As-Sadat has expressed preparedness to make two compromises for Israel's one compromise. The Palestinians call these moves of the Egyptian president capitulation and treachery.

TASS NOTES FORMER IRAQI LEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

ID072044 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 7 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Baghdad, August 7, TASS--A special tribunal formed by the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq passed sentences on participants in an anti-governmental plot who are accused of high treason.

The tribunal sentenced to the death penalty, to the execution by firing squad a number of plotters, among them former General Secretary of the Revolutionary Command Council Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn, former Deputy Prime Minister 'Adnan Husayn and former Minister of Education Muhammad Mahjub.

Thirty-three plotters were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Thirteen people were acquitted and released.

SOVIET-IRAQI FRIENDSHIP DAYS CONCLUDE IN MOSCOW

ID051645 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 5 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, August 5, TASS--The Soviet-Iraqi friendship days came to a close in the Soviet Union. They were devoted to the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq. Speaking at meetings and public functions that were held to mark the occasion, Soviet people welcomed the successes scored by the Iraqi people in the building of a new life. It was pointed out that the friendship days will promote a better mutual understanding and stronger cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Photographic exhibitions and concerts by Iraqi performers were organized at enterprises, institutions, collective farms and educational establishments--collective members of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society.

COMMENTATOR BORISOV REPORTS ON MAOISTS IN IRAN

ID080807 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 August 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word Tehran report by NOVOSTI correspondent V. Borisov under the heading "Who Stands To Gain." Borisov reports an interview with the editor of a Maoist Tehran weekly published by a "revolutionary organization" which numbers among its aims the struggle against "Soviet social imperialism" and states that "we do not consider Russia to be a socialist state." Borisov reports his own remarks to the effect that China "supported the shah's regime together with the imperialist powers right to the end" and that Hua Guofeng, visiting Tehran, "expressed full support" for the shah, and then cites a newspaper editor's reply that "we do not always agree with our friends--that is, the Chinese leaders. But we are alined with them on questions of principle." After noting that the newspaper receives financial support from Beijing, Borisov goes on to survey the Maoist organizations which have "mushroomed" in Iran since the revolution and their publications, which "fiercely attack the Tudeh Party--the party of the Iranian working class--and other progressive and democratic organizations." He states that the Chinese leaders and Western imperialists do not like the "strengthening of the revolutionary regime in Iran" and asserts that Chinese intelligence cooperated with Israeli intelligence to inform SAVAK on the "activity of the anti-shah opposition."

TASS REPORTS ON POLISARIO-MAURITANIA AGREEMENT

ID061134 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Algiers, August 6, TASS--An agreement between Mauritania and POLISARIO Front was signed here. Under the agreement, Mauritania proclaimed that it does not and will not have territorial or any other claims to Western Sahara. The POLISARIO Front, on behalf of the Sahara people, and Mauritania decided to sign a peace agreement, the document says. On its part, the POLISARIO Front declared that it will have no territorial claims to Mauritania. Mauritania's Military Committee of National Salvation earlier confirmed the resolve of the Mauritanian Government to seek the speediest establishment of peace in Western Sahara on the basis of the resolutions on the West Sahara problem that were adopted by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

The text of the agreement signed in the Algerian capital will be referred to the United Nations secretary-general and the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity.

LIBERIA ISSUES STATEMENT ON RHODESIA, NAMIBIA

LD072148 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Monrovia, August 7, TASS--Liberia will firmly abide by the resolution of the Organization of African Unity which urges the OAU member countries not to recognize the illegal regime in Rhodesia, the Liberian Foreign Ministry says in its statement published here. The ministry also denounces the obstructionist position of South Africa in respect of the implementation of the UN plan on the granting of independence to Namibia. Independent Africa, the statement says, will not accept the "internal settlement" which is being imposed on the Namibian people by the racists. Liberia's efforts are directed toward putting an end to the disgusting policy of apartheid and facilitating the establishment in South Africa of an order that would guarantee social justice, freedom and equality.

S. AFRICA SENDING MILITARY AID TO MUZOREWA REGIME

LD071852 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, August 7, TASS--The armed forces of the Republic of South Africa are taking part directly in battles against detachments of the Zimbabwe patriotic forces, in massacres of the civilian population in that country. South African troops are deployed in Rhodesian territory in conformity with the "defence pact," which, as reported from Salisbury, was concluded between the two racialist-colonial regimes during the visit paid by Rhodesia's puppet "Premier" Muzorewa to Pretoria this June.

Under this secret agreement the rulers of the Republic of South Africa undertook to render their allies "substantial economic and military aid for the purpose of effecting internal settlement in Rhodesia." The co-authors of this "settlement" plan, as it is known, are the United States and Britain. The "pact" was fully approved by Washington and London during Muzorewa's recent trip to the United States and Britain. At the present time, according to the newspaper ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, ten thousand South African officers and men are now taking part in military operations against the patriots side by side with the Rhodesian punitive troops, mercenaries from the United States, Britain, Chile, France and other Western states.

Pretoria's high-ranking army officers are elaborating the strategy of combating the Zimbabwe people's national-liberation movement and of staging provocations against the neighbouring independent African nations. They are planning concrete operations to be carried out by the joint punitive forces. It is pointed out by the mouthpiece of the patriotic front. A special zone has now been created in the northern part of the Republic of South Africa running along the border with Rhodesia. Located within it are camps where troops are being concentrated and kept in constant readiness for rendering assistance to the Smith-Muzorewa regime. Military units, modern military hardware and various "strategic goods" are being moved in an endless stream across the border in the area of Beitbridge in recent months.

The South African Premier Botha assured the rulers of Salisbury that "the Republic of South Africa will uphold cost what it may the interests of the white population in Rhodesia," it is reported by news services. The apartheid regime, it was stated by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, serves as a springboard for the expansion of racialism and imperialism in South Africa, as one of the main obstacles to the genuine freedom of the peoples and to peace in that part of the planet.

IZVESTIYA WRITES ON TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN POWER IN ECUADOR

ID070943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 79 Morning Editon p 5 ID

[R. Tuchnin article: "Changes in Ecuador" under the general heading "On Foreign Topics: Question and Answer"]

[Text] Recent events in Ecuador have attracted attention chiefly because the country is completing the stage of transition from a military regime to a civilian form of government. This began in January of last year when the military government headed by Adm Alfredo Poveda held a referendum on the question of the new constitution and later--in the summer--presidential elections were held in Ecuador.

The policy of restoring the constitutional norms of the country's administration adopted by the military leaders caused a considerable stir among the bourgeois political parties which nominated several candidates for the presidency in the election campaign. Forming their own coalition--the so-called National Constitution Front--the most rightwing forces backed Duran-Ballyen, mayor of the capital, Quito. However, despite generous financial support and a vociferous election campaign he failed to secure the absolute majority needed to become the new head of state. He was overtaken in the voting by another candidate--Roldos Aguilera--who put forward a program of "national renewal" and promised to carry out a whole series of socioeconomic transformations. He is to take office 10 August.

Commenting on Roldos Agilera's election victory, local observers attribute it primarily to his promise to make substantial changes in the socioeconomic sphere. Not so long ago the discovery of major oil deposits in Ecuador elevated that once typical "banana republic" to a prominent position among the producers of "black gold" on the South American Continent. The oil wealth, however, gave little to the country's millions of working people; the oil revenues accumulated in the safes of the local oligarchy and the ruling elite. The oil boom did not reduce the country's economic difficulties which were causing increasing popular dissatisfaction manifested in an intensification of the strike campaign and in various forms of protest movement. It was this pressure from below which largely explained the military leaders' intention of transferring power to a civilian government.

From the foreign policy viewpoint Ecuador's president-elect Roldos Aguilera has advocated a policy of noninterference in states' internal affairs and respect for their sovereignty. He welcomed the victory of the Nicaraguan people and has announced Ecuador's diplomatic recognition of Nicaragua's Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction. Roldos Aguilera has confirmed his country's intention of reestablishing full relations with the Republic of Cuba.

The Ecuadorian Communist Party which took part in the elections as part of the broad left front has said that the election campaign enabled communists to extensively propagandize their program aims. The decisions of the recent party Central Committee plenum state that the country now faces urgent tasks, above all to carry out an agrarian reform and nationalize the oil industry, to improve the people's living conditions and to safeguard democratic freedoms. The plenum pointed out that the communists will support any step taken by the new government aimed at satisfying the people's masses' vital needs.

BREZHNEV CONGRATUIATES NEW ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT

ID302202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 30 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of the Republic of Ecuador, a telegram in which he conveys congratulations and good wishes in connection with his election to this post.

In a telegram in reply, the president of the Republic of Ecuador expressed his gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the conviction that the relations of friendship and mutually useful cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop in the interest of the Soviet and Ecuadorean people and will serve the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

BOLIVIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ELECTS INTERIM PRESIDENT

ID070904 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 7 Aug 79 ID

[Text] La Paz, August 7, TASS--Walter Guevara Arze, the well known political leader and president of the Senate of the National Congress, was elected to be interim president of Bolivia for one year. Tomorrow, he will begin discharging his duties as head of state.

He is to prepare and carry through the new presidential elections to be held on the first Sunday in May next year.

Bolivia's National Congress reached this compromise decision following three-day heated debates in both chambers between representatives of the two major electoral blocs--the Democratic People's Union Front (FUDP) and the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR). Each of them was pressing for the election of their presidential candidate.

The question of the election of the new head of state was submitted to Congress because neither of the presidential candidates at the July first general elections gained an absolute majority. Hernan Siles Zuazo (FUDP) finished first by a small margin, but Victor Paz Estenssoro (MNK) had better chances in congress. The third candidate, Hugo Banzer from the so-called nationalist democratic union, was eliminated from the struggle.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BOLIVIA, ECUADOR CEREMONIES

ID071611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Bolivia and Ecuador 3 August. It will participate in ceremonies for the handover of presidential power in those countries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.B. Alekseyev, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry Department, and other officials.

The sendoff party included diplomatic employees of the Bolivian and Ecuadorean embassies in the USSR.

OIL MINISTER ANSWERS QUERIES ON TYUMEN OIL TASKS, PROBLEM

LD071413 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Replies to readers' letters by N.A. Maltsev, USSR minister of the petroleum industry "Path to a Big Petroleum Yield"]

[Text] [Question] "There is much talk nowadays about the new stage in the development of Tyumen's natural resources. I should like to know in more detail how it differs fundamentally from the initial period of development? What new problems is it setting for the petroleum industry workers?" [Signed] S. Kholina, engineer, Gorkiy.

[Answer] It was 15 years ago that the first Tyumen oil reached the Omsk refinery. This event laid the foundation for the establishment of a new oil region which has now become the country's main fuel and energy base. At that time the main thing was to overcome the natural and climatic difficulties of that harsh region and to elaborate constructive decisions to organize the extraction and transportation of oil under conditions involving very swampy territory and deposits at a great distance from industrial centers.

By the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan oil extraction in Western Siberia had already grown to 148 million tons. And by spring of last year the billionth ton of oil since the start of the development had been extracted from the subterranean depths of this region. Modern oilfields were created and powerful pipeline systems and gas processing plants, enterprises for the production of unitized oilfield assemblies [blochnyye promyslovyye ustanovk], power industry capacities, highways and railroads, airfields, large-scale cities and workers' settlements were constructed in enormous, formerly almost unpopulated areas. The successful implementation within an extremely short time of a program on such an imposing scale is graphic testimony to the Soviet state's increased economic might.

At the same time, the initial stage of development was, as it were, preparatory to the further deployment of work. In this period the existing production and social infrastructure for the new oil and gas extracting region was created and its basic features were formed.

The second stage means the creation there of a very large-scale territorial-production complex, the region's diverse industrialization and the fuller utilization of its varied natural resources. It is thus a case not only of a sharp increase in the volume of work but also of a considerable change in the nature of the tasks which are being resolved. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has indicated the need to comprehensively assimilate the mineral resources and develop the production forces of Western Siberia in a talk with Tyumenskaya Oblast party and economic leaders.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Improvement of Planning and the Intensification of the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Improving Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work" opens up great prospects on this plane. The examination by USSR Gosplan together with the RSFSR Council of Ministers and interested ministries and departments of the schemes for developing and siting the production forces of the regions of Siberia and the Far East and the territorial-production complexes which form part of those regions will undoubtedly serve as a good basis for the more harmonious and balanced growth of the country's main fuel and energy base. No less significance will attach to the approval of basic indicators for production complexes' economic and social development as a single whole and the monitoring of their fulfillment.

The new stage of development also has anumber of particular fundamental features directly concerning the oil industry.

Before the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan the development of deposits took place mainly comparatively close to the base cities and existing transport communications. But now the oil industry workers have been obliged to move further away from them. The new deposits are smaller and more complex in terms of their geological and physical properties. To insure the steady rise in extraction more areas must be developed and the volume of drilling must be considerably increased. While in 1975 2.8 million meters of boreholes were drilled there, in 1979 over 7 million meters are planned and in the last year of the 5 year plan drilling will total 10 million meters. This naturally requires great efforts and much additional capital expenditure.

The scale of the tasks facing us has made it necessary to improve the management structure of oil industry enterprises in West Siberia. Four large-scale production associations have been created within the main production administration for the extraction of oil and gas in Tyumenskaya Oblast (Glavtyumenneftegaz). They lead the entire production and economic activity of their subordinate enterprises, including the extraction of oil, the drilling of boreholes, transport operations and construction. The Glavtyumenneftegaz specialists focus their attention on solving long-term questions and implementing a unified technical policy.

For instance, at a number of deposits, including the renowned Samotlor deposit, work is now underway or is being prepared for the use of new technological processes in developing oil deposits. Their ultimate goal is to insure the fullest use of the oil stocks in the subterranean depths.

The extraction of byproduct gas which is a very valuable raw material for the petrochemical and chemical industry is growing with the increase in oil extraction. Formerly a considerable proportion of this gas was burned to no purpose; there was a shortage of processing capacities. Now we must insure the maximum utilization of this product. Five gas-processing plants are already in operation in the regions of the Tyumenskaya Oblast oilfields. Another three will be added to them in the very near future.

[Question] "Some of our teams are helping to develop new oil deposits in Tyumenskaya Oblast. Far from everything is going right for them: Various organizational hitches are creating obstacles. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA has already raised this issue but so far no changes for the better are to be seen. What steps are being taken to insure the more precise organization of work on the basis of the expedition duty shift [vakhtovoek-spreditsionnyy] method?" [Signed] V. Dontsov, fitter at the Kuybyshev drilling work administration, Kuybyshev.

[Answer] About 40 drilling and rig installation teams from the "Tatneft," "Bashneft," " "Kuybyshevneft," "Saratovneftegaz," "Ukrneft" and "Belorusneft" associations are now using the expedition duty shift method. Last year and in the first 6 months of this year they drilled through more than 1 million meters of rock and completed the construction of over 200 wells.

It must be said that this is the first time that the expedition duty shift method has been used in the petroleum industry on such a broad scale. With the present scope of contract work questions of an organizational nature are brought to the fore: Providing the collectives on arrival with equipment, transportation, supply and repair bases and creating proper living conditions for them. And as SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA has rightly written, it is precisely here that we have encountered certain difficulties. It is only these difficulties which can basically explain the fact that some contracting collectives have failed to cope with the target for the first 6 months of the year in terms of drilling boreholes.

The ministry has now approved a "temporary statute on the expedition duty shift method of conducting drilling work. [paragraph continues]

It defines a clear-cut procedure for production and financial relations between the Tyumen associations and the contracting subunits and provides for measures to improve the organization of labor, everyday life and leisure. In particular, questions of the workers' provision with housing and cultural and consumer services have been resolved and the organization of catering and transportation services has been improved. Steps have been taken to insure that workers have a 24-hour telephone link through departmental channels with their enterprises and Glavtyumenneftegaz subunits. Hotels are being organized at transfer points.

The privileges enjoyed by people who work here permanently are being extended to the workers of petroleum industry enterprises and organizations who travel regularly to the regions of the far north and areas placed in the same category in order to construct oil and gas boreholes.

[Question] "The most acute question for the Tyumen petroleum industry workers is the lack of housing. Many highly skilled workers have resigned recently from our administration for this reason. For 5 years or more many drilling workers' families have been living in trailers while awaiting their turn to receive an individual apartment in a well-appointed block. I should like to know how this problem is being resolved." [Signed] A. Shakshin, drilling foreman and hero of Socialist Labor, Nizhnevartovsk.

[Answer] During the 10th 5-Year Plan so far 800,000 square meters of housing, kindergartens with 3,780 places, schools with 7,728 places, polyclinics for 2,230 visits per shift and hospitals with 270 beds have been constructed for the Tyumenskaya Oblast petroleum industry workers. Those are impressive figures. But the rates of housing and social and consumer services construction are still blatantly inadequate.

The Petroleum Industry Ministry constantly earmarks large capital investments for the construction of housing and cultural and consumer services projects in this region. In 1976 through 1978 alone it was planned to spend almost R500 million--about 50 percent of the appropriations for the sector as a whole--for these purposes in Tyumenskaya Oblast. But the construction workers have assimilated only R340 million.

The contracting construction organizations of the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry enterprises and the Ministry of Industrial Construction which are mainly charged with constructing apartment blocks and social and consumer services projects have, in the past and present 5-year plans, been responsible for a commissioning shortfall of 400,000 square meters of apartment blocks and a number of social and cultural and consumer services projects. This has created exceptional difficulties in building up the numerical strength of petroleum industry workers' subunits and has lead to an increase in cadre turnover.

To eliminate the lag in the forthcoming 5-year plan it is necessary to commission over 1 million square meters of apartment blocks along with a corresponding complex of cultural and consumer services projects every year. If you consider that about 500,000 square meters of housing a year are now being constructed, you can imagine the full complexity of this task.

It is perfectly obvious that the local construction organizations must sharply increase the volume of construction and installation work. At the same time, it must be noted that the contribution of some ministries to housing, social and cultural construction is still insignificant. For instance, take the subunits of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification which erect only 20,000 square meters of housing a year in Surgut although this ministry's collectives have a rich base and experience of constructing remarkable modern cities like Bratsk, Tolyatti and Naberezhnyye Chelny. The USSR Ministry of Construction is also failing to construct much housing for petroleum industry workers in Tyumenskaya Oblast.

Presently, apartment block structures are sometimes transported to Western Siberia over many thousands of kilometers. Here, to areas so rich in timber, even wooden components are transported from other regions. Under conditions where transport arteries are heavily overloaded this leads to a substantial reduction in housing construction rates. The expansion of the construction industry's local base would be a more reliable solution of the problem.

Our specialists have elaborated a comprehensive program for developing West Siberia's oil industry in the forthcoming 5-year plan and the long term. In particular, it envisages specific targets for contracting ministries regarding the construction of housing and social and consumer service projects in existing and future Tyumen cities and settlements. We hope that the subcontractors will display a most responsible approach toward fulfilling this program and take every possible step to supply the Siberian petroleum industry workers more fully with well-appointed housing.

[Question] "Some of my comrades would be eager to go to work in West Siberia. But not all of them know what worker specialties are particularly needed there, what privileges are granted to workers there or whether there is the opportunity to study and improve their qualifications?"

[Signed] M. Aliyev, oil and gas extraction operator at the "Ordzhonikidzeneft" administration, Baku.

[Answer] West Siberia needs skilled worker cadres of all specialties. There is a particularly great need for drill operators and assistant drill operators, fitters to repair motor vehicles and equipment, operators for the underground repair of boreholes, hoist operators [mashinisty podemnykh agregatov], electricians to service drilling installations and repair drilling and oilfield equipment, electric welders, fitters for control and measuring instruments and automated equipment, drivers and tractor drivers.

There are training combines for the improvement of petroleum industry workers' qualifications. Training and consultation centers of the Tyumen Industrial Institute and technical colleges and general education evening (shift) schools for young workers youth operate in the base cities in the region of the oil fields.

Work at the Tyumen oil fields is mainly on a shift basis. A shift schedule whereby workers leave the base city for several days and then return to rest is used in a number of sectors.

A regional factor of 70 percent is applied to Siberian workers' wages. At the end of each work year a wages supplement of 10 percent but nor more than 50 percent [as published] is also paid. All those who come through organized recruitment, at their own request or after completing a period of service in the Soviet Army receive a one-off allowance amounting to 3 months' salary or basic wages on condition that they conclude a 3-year work contract.

The frontline of the nationwide struggle to successfully fulfill the party's targets for the further buildup of the country's fuel and energy potential now passes through Tyumen. West Siberia awaits strong, brave people who are not afraid of difficulties, who want to use the north to test their strength and to make their mark on the Tyumen oil virgin land.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF SIBERIA'S OIL

LD072242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--TASS commentator Kirill Borisov writes: Only 15 years ago, oil extraction in Siberia did not exceed 1 million tons, as is known. In 1975, almost 150 million tons were extracted there, and the plan for 1980 is over 300 million tons. Such are the Siberian development rates and such are the unusual possibilities of this area. However, the Siberian wealth is not easy to obtain. It demands many feats of valor from those who want to master it.

In the recently adopted decision of the CPSU Centeral Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improvements in planning and management, tasks were formulated for setting up schemes of development and the location of productive forces of these regions and territorial-production complexes contained in them. The necessity for these measures, the decision says, is due to the increasing significance of the areas of Siberia and the Far East in the country's economy. The significance is growing very quickly. In the present 5-year plan, industrial production in the Soviet Union will increase in accordance with the plan by 35-39 percent and in Siberia by 50 percent. Next year, Siberia will provide half of Soviet oil, almost one-third of the timber, cardboard and paper, and one-fifth of the country's electric power.

OPENCAST COAL MINING IN EASTERN REGIONS EXPANDS

LD062130 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--A super-powerful Soviet-made excavator, assembled at the Nazarovsk open-cut coal quarry in Eastern Siberia is capable of scooping up and moving scores of metres a two-story house. The bucket of the machine, intended for working coal quarries, is 100 cubic metres. The opencast mining method will dominate the Soviet coal industry. For coal reserves and the scale of extraction the USSR is first in the world. It is estimated that the extraction of coal in the USSR will reach one billion tons annually in a matter of a few years. The rapid development of the Soviet coal industry is due to the fast growing power consumption, particularly by new industrial centers in the east of the country. Intensive coal mining is envisaged from coal fields in Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Far East and Yakutiya. Powerful territorial-industrial complexes are being planned on their basis. For example, the quarries of the Ekibastuz and Maykuben coal fields in Kazakhstan will yield every year up to 170 million tons. Coal will be burned in the furnances of major thermal power stations with a total capacity of 20 million kilowatts. This flow of energy will be transmitted via super-high-tension lines over distances of 2,500 kilometres to the central districts of the USSR, as well as to local enterprises.

MINISTER STRESSES ADVANTAGES OF TRANSFORMING ENERGY METHOD

LD072139 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

["Energy of the Future"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--"The work has begun in the Soviet Union in building the first industrial magnetic hydrodynamic (MHD) 600 megawatt energy-generating unit. It will be built in Ryazan, the central part of the Russian Federation, a TASS correspondent has been told by Petr Neporozhniy, minister of electric power development and electrification. "A high efficiency is the main advantage of MHD--a transforming energy method. Initially, it will amount to 50 percent, as against 40 at the best thermal power stations.

The fact that the MHD method will help save up to 25 percent of fuel is of great significance, particularly now that many countries experience an energy shortage," the minister stressed. "The unit will consist of a 200-250 megawatt MHD generator and a 300 megawatt standard steam-turbine. The magnetic hydro-dynamic method of obtaining electric energy fundamentally differs from those in existence--in this method thermal energy is directly transformed into electrical. Greater capacity (of the order of 1,000 megawatts) in one unit is one of the advantages of the MHD electric power station, Neporozhniy said. Besides, such stations hold much promise from the viewpoint of preservation of the enviroment. One should not forget about saving water. The MHD electric power station requires only half of the amount of cooling water needed to ensure the operation of a conventional station."

"The electric power station in Ryazan will be the first line of the new trend in the power industry. The designing of the industrial energy--generating unit was preceded by an extensive volume of research work by scientists at Soviet installtions with the MHD generator K-1 in Kiev, Lenin-2, U-02, U-25 in Moscow. Work is underway in the USSR in designing equipment for the energy-generating unit. The Moscow Institute of High Temperatures (of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), headed by Academician Aleksandr Sheindlin, exercises scientific guidance over this work. The scientific-production organization Energia deals with the designing of the MHD-energy generating unit. The planned commissioning of the industrial unit of the magnetic hydrodynamic electric power station is 1985," the minister of electric power development and electrification of the USSR said in conclusion.

'HUGE LANDSLIDE' THREATENS TADZHIK TOWN, POWER, WATER SUPPLY

LD071223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Surkov report under rubric "From the Scene of the Event": "Cliff on the Move"]

[Text] Dushanbe--It is very hot in Tadzhikistan, with a temperature of 45-47 degrees in the shade. Above the clouds, glaciers and the eternal snows of the roof of the world are melting particularly intensively these days. Destructive flash floods are beginning on fast-flowing mountain rivers, and countless snow springs are flowing faster than before down the cliff slopes. Abundant spring water has undermined a cliff which has stood for centuries 1.5 km from Kalai-Khumb--a rayon center in Tadzhiskistan's Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast.

A huge landslide has detached itself from the undermined cliff and is on the move. It covers an area 2.5 km long and 200 meters wide. It contains no less than 2 million cubic meters of rocks. This whole mass is rumbling along at a speed of 15 cm a minute in the direction of the rayon center.

An operations headquarters has been set up in the republic to combat the elements. G.V. Koshlakov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, described its work to IZVESTIYA's correspondent:

"The first emergency measures have already been taken in connection with the approach of the huge landslide (which may be followed by a second one of similar size, which is detaching itself from the disintegrating cliff). If the travelling mass cuts the Obikhumbgou River, which feeds the rayon center with water and power from the GES, it will be blown up. Detachments of the USSR trust for drilling and blasting work have already arrived on the scene. Mobile power stations have also been sent to Kalai-Khumb in case the GES stops working. Round-the-clock observation of the moving mountain has been established."

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD072050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Farmers of the Russian Federation have cut grain crops and legume crops over 17 million hectares. This is almost one-quarter of the area to be harvested. This was reported in today's RSFSR Central Statistical Administration bulletin. Winter grain crops have ripened virtually everywhere. Cutting is now proceeding in the north of Russia, in the Urals, West Siberia and the Far East. Mass harvesting has started in the central areas, the Volga and the southern Urals.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 7 AUGUST

LD080107 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In the southern rayons of Tomskaya Oblast selective harvesting of rye has begun. Over 50,000 hectares are occupied by this crop. Heavy rain and wind have flattened the crops, but machine operators have modified the combines to pick up the flattened grain. (0100 GMT)

Grain and cereal crops have been cut on 3 million hectares in Kazakhstan to date, last week the increase was one million hectares. Almost all the cut grain has been threshed. Eleven out of 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan now are engaged in harvest work. In Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, machine operators have completed grain harvesting. Grain has been cut and threshed on 520,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray reaping early cereal crops has begun in the foothill and forest-steppe zones. Selective harvesting of rye has begun in southern Tomskaya Oblast, where more than 50,000 hectares are devoted to the crop. (0700 GMT)

In the RSFSR, in Yaroslavskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts, as well as in the central oblasts, favorable conditions exist for expanding the acreage of winter grain crops. In the RSFSR it is planned to sow above-plan winter crops on 1.7 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

In Ryazanskaya Oblast rye and wheat have been harvested in the set time despite frequent rain. Grain has been threshed on 300,000 hectares, one-quarter of the total grain area. In Tulskaya Oblast, grain has been cut to date on 300,000 hectares, with special attachments being used to cut flattened grain. (1200 GMT)

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD072327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture today discussed the progress of harvesting work. It was noted that graincrops have now been harvested on approximately one-fourth of the whole area. Mass harvesting is in progress in the Volga region, in the Central-Chernozem Zone, in the north of the Ukraine, in Belorussia and in the Baltic. High-production use of machinery is now the chief task of machine operators. Great attention was devoted at the Collegium meeting to preparations for harvesting in eastern regions. It was noted that a good harvest is ripening here, and that the grain crops are dense and tall. This calls for particularly careful preparation of equipment.

The task has been set to complete servicing of this equipment everywhere in the next few days. Grain growers in the eastern areas will be given help. Extra combines and transport are being sent to the area. In a number of areas the ripening of grain crops is delayed and reaping may coincide with unfavorable weather.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2230 GMT on 7 August notes: "In the European part of the country winter crops have ripened almost everywhere. In the central and northern areas harvesting of spring barley will be starting in the near future.]

PICTURE OF CURRENT HARVEST 'UNUSUALLY DIVERSE'

LD071315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD
[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "August Takes the Harvest Baton"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by Monday 30 July grain and pulse crops in the country had been cut on 27.1 million hectares--22 percent of the area allotted to them; 88 percent of the cut grain crops have been threshed.

Farms in the Baltic republics have begun the harvest. The procurement of fodder for stockraising continues.

In the last week of July the harvest marched to the northwest and the east. Vladimirskaya, Ivanovskaya, Smolenskaya and Korovskaya oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone embarked on threshing the grain crops. The harvesting began in the major granary of Orenburgskaya Oblast, where grain crops occupy more than 4.5 million hectares. The machine operators brought the combines out into the fields in Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts and Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krays.

Despite such a notable expansion of the harvest front its tempo still cannot be called high. During the week grain crops were cut on 6.7 million hectares, with over 6.2 million hectares being threshed. The indicators the previous week were 4.5 million and 4.2 million respectively. As we see, the increase is not great, and the general harvest rhythm, specialists believe, is still rather sluggish.

Of course, the fact that it is periodically raining nearly everywhere that the harvest is now underway is having an effect. But surely that is not so very rare in our crop-growing practice? And surely experience has been accumulated on kolkhozes in all zones of harvesting moist, lodged and other "awkward" grain crops? Of course, there is leading experience and there are skills in harvesting in any complex conditions. Also, there are acknowledged masters who can be learned from. The harvesting pace is apparently still reflecting the temporizing stance of certain managers who are counting on improved weather so that they will then be able to take the grain crops "by storm," But these tactics, as many years of experience show, rarely bring success, and more often leads to a loss of yield, since the ear which is allowed to stand too long inevitably loses grain.

The picture of this year's harvest is unusually diverse. They are already gathering in the harvest in Yaroslavskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts, and at the same time farms in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and Chuvashskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's have only just begun the mowing. The late ripening of grain here was caused by the lack of effective summer temperatures, and now farm leaders, specialists and machine operators on harvesting and transport complexes have to mobilize all forces and resources to insure that they adopt a good tempo right away, without delays in preparations, and carry out the harvest in the best time. [paragraph continues]

Correct action is being taken on those kolkhozes and sovkhozes where first of all they are harvesting the grain crops from seed sectors and fields intended for winter crops.

Success in the harvest comes above all to those who use the Ipatovskiy Rayon technique, work creatively and seek bold solutions.

In Bryanskaya Oblast, for instance, machine operator N. Shanedko of the "Rodina" Kolkhoz, Klintosvskiy Rayon, obtains high results year after year. He is not only an experienced combine operator but also an indefatigable rationalizer. This year, for instance, on his suggestion the kolkhoz workshop manufactured a buckrake which can be fitted to the combine. Four such units are now in operation on the farm. The combines simultaneously thresh the grain and gather the straw into heaps. Up to 10 stacks are gathered up into each heap on a single pass. The machine operators' labor productivity has increased. Moreover, four tractors are released for other work. It is gratifying that the innovation has been noted and assessed at Klintovskiy Rayispolkom. A seminar was held at once, and now 40 such buckrakes, which are simple in design and do not require great expenditure of labor or resources to manufacture, are in operation in the rayon's farms.

A good harvesting tempo has been achieved in Belgorodskaya Oblast. Here wide use is made of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method and local soviets and economic organs skillfully direct and monitor competition to achieve high end results. Leading farms in the oblast are not striving to increase the rate of selling grain to the state in every way. An example has been set by the "Novaya Zhizn" Kolkhoz, Belgorodskiy Rayon, which fulfilled the 4-year plan for the sale of grain ahead of schedule. The flag of labor glory was raised in honor of its collective 28 July.

The mass harvesting is approaching in the east. Grain crops in West Siberia, the trans-Rurals and northern Kazakhstan have pleasingly heavy ears and promise good threshings. The good grain makes it necessary to prepare particularly thoroughly for its harvesting. At the same time, on-the-spot reports indicate that the rate of combine repair is lower than last year in Kurganskaya, Omskaya, Tomskaya and Tuymenskaya oblasts. The situation is even more tense with the preparation of reapers. Many of them are still not ready for work in oblasts in the Urals region; in Altayskiy Kray and in Novosibirskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts.

Without doubt the eastern regions will be aided by people and machinery from many zones of the country. But it is absolutely necessary to put one's own farm in order, and here considerable duties lie with the local organizations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. They are intended to insure a better supply of spare parts for combines and other machinery for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Soon the sowing of winter crops will begin. By the beginning of this week the soil had been prepared on over 18.8 million hectares-- 45 percent of plan and 6.2 million hectares more than at the same time last year. The preparations for the sowing are going well in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus and oblasts of the Central Chernozem Zone. But kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Northwest Central and Volgo-Vyatka regions are lagging. Yet here the winter sowing begins earlier than in other zones.

So August has taken the harvest baton. This is the month when in many zones all the field tasks converge, as they say. And these tasks must be carried out efficiently, so that--in any conditions--we may gather and preserve all that has been grown.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT SESSION CONSIDERS STOCKRAISING TASKS

LD071103 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Insure Full Readiness for the Wintering of Animals"]

[Text] On 1 August an RSFSR Council of Ministers session discussed matters relating to fully providing farmsteads with high-quality fodder and completing the repair of livestock-raising buildings and fodder shops in good time.

It was noted in the report by L.Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, and the speeches by session participants that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased the number of livestock and poultry compared with last year. Animal productivity has increased on many farms, as has production of meat, milk, eggs and wool.

At the same time, livestock raising is developing too slowly on many farms. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kurskaya, Kostromskaya, Belgorodskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts and the Chuvashskaya and Mordovskaya ASSR's are very much behind schedule with sales of livestock products to the state. The lag results from not only the objective difficulties caused by the weather conditions but also by the inadequate attention paid to the development of livestock raising by certain soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, specialists and poor utilization of available reserves.

The session stressed that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes must significantly increase the production and sale of farmstead products. In order to cope with this successfully it is necessary to provide livestock with an abundance and variety of high-quality fodder. And the possibilities exist for this. Some 36 million hectares of arable land and 83 million hectares of natural hayfields and pastures are allotted to fodder crops. The pulse crop area is 153,000 hectares bigger than last year. The root crops, melon crops and others were sown in good time and the irrigation of land and use of fertilizers in fodder production are increasing.

Mass fodder procurement is currently proceeding in the RSFSR. A significant proportion of the urban population is involved in this work as well as the rural population.

In a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics the first and second cuts have been carried out on all perennial grass areas and some farms have almost finished the third cut on irrigated land. In order to increase fodder production, farms are increasing secondary sowings, procuring leafy fodder, cutting grass in forests, marshes and on the roadsides and adopting measures to grather the chaff and other plant waste. Fodder procurement is being carried out quickly in Leningradskaya, Bryanskaya, Pskovskaya and some other oblasts. The work carried out by party, soviet and agricultural organs in Moskovskaya Oblast merits attention. Measures have been adopted here with the aim of utilizing all available reserves. Grass is cut not only on natural meadows but also in forests, on roadsides and on other land and leafy fodder is procured. A great deal is being done to improve fodder quality.

However, the session noted, full use is not being made everywhere of opportunities for increasing fodder production. In Orlovskaya Oblast, for example, the hay procurement plan has been fulfilled by only 20 percent. Farmers in Arkhangelskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Tambovskaya, Penzenskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Kurganskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts, north Ossetia and Kabardino-Balkaria are slow to cut the hay and procure fodder. The laying in of silage and cured hay and production of vitamin grass meal is also proceeding too slowly.

Work is getting underway in the republic on the repair of livestock-raising farmsteads and the provision of heating. [paragraph continues]

Equipment is being installed and the fodder shops are being prepared. Farms in Sverdlovskaya and Omskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSRs are setting a good example in this area. Nevertheless, on many farms the preparation of livestock-raising buildings for the winter period is poor, especially in Novgorodksya, Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Permskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted a detailed resolution outlining specific ways of successfully completing the harvest of grain and other crops, increasing procurement of fodder and improving its quality and preparing farmsteads for the winter period. It set the task of further increasing the numbers of all types of livestock, increasing their productivity and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES COTTONGROWERS CONFERENCE

LD071433 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 July 1979 front-pages a 4,800-word AZERINFORM report entitled "Combat Tasks of the Republic's Agricultural Workers: Cottongrowers' Zonal Conferences." It deals with undated zonal conferences held in Yevlakh and Imishli to discuss "tasks of insuring the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production and sales to the state of raw cotton and other agricultural products, as well as increased fodder production for livestock raising in the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan." Some 4,000 words are devoted to an account of the remarks made at the conferences by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.